REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] 8607.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Up-country.

[illegible]

[illegible] FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

For Advertisements [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of [illegible] as Small Sales, [illegible] Required, [illegible] Articles Lost [illegible]

The scale for [illegible] will be as follows:—

Not exceeding [illegible]

Each [illegible]

Advertisements exceeding [illegible] will be charged [illegible]

No Advertisements [illegible] and payment [illegible]

All Advertisements [illegible] a Nonpareil [illegible]

ALL CHEQUES, [illegible] and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under [illegible] with [illegible] despatch Steamers [illegible] Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every fourteen days.

The Steamship "ASCOT," [illegible] Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, 1874, at [illegible]

Leaves BOMBAY [illegible] October 1874.

[illegible]

Cargo [illegible] at CALCUTTA [illegible] on cargo [illegible] by the Steamers [illegible] to the Messageries Maritimes [illegible] Steamers, which [illegible] regularly.

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Company [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible] Government, will despatch [illegible] KURRACHEE, [illegible] ABBAS, LINGA, [illegible] BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally [illegible]

The s.s. [illegible], Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on [illegible] 5th October, 1874, at [illegible]

Leave BOMBAY [illegible] October 1874.

[illegible]

Arrive BUSSORAH [illegible] Arrive BOMBAY [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under [illegible] Contract with Government, [illegible] in connection with the weekly service [illegible] and [illegible] despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. [illegible], Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "PUNJAUB," [illegible] Commander J. T. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT, AND [illegible] TO COMORO, MAJUNGA, NOSSI-BE AND [illegible] MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL, AND CAPE TOWN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch [illegible] CORNWALL, [illegible] above, on MONDAY, [illegible] October 1874, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

30th September 1874.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steam Ship PARAENSE, [illegible] Tons, Captain [illegible], will leave on or about the Seventh of October. She has splendid Cabin accommodation and Dining Saloon on deck.

[illegible]

KING, KING, & Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer MEMFI, [illegible] will be despatched for TRIESTE, [illegible] on or about the [illegible] October 1874. This Steamer has only [illegible] accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 15th Sep. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA [illegible] BOMBAY on the [illegible] of the 1st [illegible]

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Including [illegible] Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 10
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Without food.

Children [illegible] free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

[illegible] COMPANY [illegible]

ARRIVE [illegible] SUNDAY, [illegible] September 1874.

[illegible] SUNDAY, [illegible] October 1874.

The [illegible] published a day [illegible]

[illegible] &c. apply to

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. NIZAM, 2725 Tons, October [illegible]

S.S. LOMBARDY, [illegible] " " 13th, to Southampton.

S.S. [illegible] " " [illegible]

S.S. BOKHARA, 2932 " " [illegible] to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

All Steamers will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon [illegible] on the day of sailing.

[illegible] shipped to the following places in addition to the Ports of calling:—

[illegible], Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th Oct. 1874, at 4 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, 2,178 tons and 400 H.P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Cargo will be received on board [illegible] on the day [illegible] sailing, and [illegible] brokerage will be allowed on any [illegible] the officer's receipt for which is not obtained at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GUNNIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac [illegible] in the godown of British India Steam Navigation Company, on account of the concerned, ex s.s. Ascot—

[illegible] & Co.—[illegible]—32 Bales Gunny Bags each 300 oil damaged

Ditto ditto 2 " " each 300 damaged by molasses.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.

10 " " Madapollams, 2½ lbs.

5 Cases Blue Orange and White Prints, 28 yards.

5 " White Ground Prints.

500 Bundles Iron Hoops 16 and 17 Gauge.

SALE OF 15 BALES 40's NETT WEIGHT TURKEY RED TWIST.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and Co. and on account and at the risk of the [illegible]

F M S—[illegible]	[illegible]
52	1
51	1
57	1
80	1
85	1
[illegible]	[illegible]

15 Bales 40's Nett Weight Turkey Red Twist.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY AND GAMDAVEE ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days on their respective premises by order of the mortgagee, Wittoba Ballajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Madhow Crestnajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated 10th day of January 1868, the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.

On THURSDAY, the 5th November 1874, at 4 p.m. All that piece of ground with the two several dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the East street Khetwady 6th lane, assessed under Nos. [illegible] and 101 a measuring 475 and 9 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Nos. [illegible], 2181, 2165, 216 and [illegible], bounded on the east and south by the property of [illegible] on the North by the property of [illegible], daughter of Abdool Casim, and on the west by the said Khetwady [illegible] lane.

Lot No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 12th November 1874, at 4 p.m. All that piece of ground or Oart commonly called by the name of [illegible] with four several dwelling houses, standing thereon, situated on the west side of the Gamdevee Road, assessed under Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] admeasuring 1261 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 369, bounded on the east by the Gamdevee Road, and on the west by the land of Henry Kessowjee, on the north by the land of [illegible], and on the south by the line of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, [illegible], Cottage Piano, Horse, &c., at [illegible] opposite the Scottish school.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the handsome household furniture, [illegible] &c., of W. [illegible], Esq., leaving Bombay for up country.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the Furniture will be on view two days before the day of sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in front of the Candawady Lane near the Girgaum Road.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Kautrea Noojee Valljee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Framjee Cawasjee [illegible], all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side and in the front of the Candawady Lane, near the Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of the Church of [illegible], on the north by the property of the [illegible] Nursery, on the west by the property of Vithoba Manooje Govind Bhundarey, and on the south by the said Candawady Lane, which said premises are assessed under No. 1, and the ground contains by admeasurement 1,310 square yards and is registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 10.

SALE OF Valuable Garden Ground with Bungalows and Outhouses, at Parell, on the Sion Road leading to Naigaum.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of October instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instruction from the Mortgagee Bai Rattonbai, widow of the late Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama, submit to Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee.

All those several pieces of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement 8531 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the upper storied Bungalow, Stables, Outhouses, well, flower, and fruit garden and compound thereto belonging, situate at Parell on the north side of the Sion Road leading to Naigaum in the sub-district of Mazagon without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the garden ground of [illegible], on the north by the property of Mahadoo Gopall, on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of [illegible] Thacoor and [illegible], [illegible] Bowan Thackoor, which said several pieces of ground are registered in the Books of the Collector of Foras Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 9, 15, 17 and 149, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, [illegible] services, best Electro-plated-ware, Pictures, Table Ornaments, A full-toned solid Mahogany Square Pianoforte, Books, Plants, &c., &c., at No 183, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, early in November at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain wares, Piano, Plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon General W. Thom.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.	LONDON.
46, Washington Street.	81, Upper Thames Street.

New Works—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Boards or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which the Railway Stations present as a means of bringing information of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as the means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

[illegible] make it known that they have adopted a "[illegible]" or [illegible] as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, [illegible] this mark upon their heads, and that within every [illegible] from their Works is also enclosed a card bearing their name and address.

[illegible] which are not [illegible]

[illegible] EWBANK'S NAILS [illegible]

The quality of which is [illegible] superior to [illegible] any other make.

[illegible] NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN, on a Salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply [illegible] only to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, [illegible] State Railway, Mooltan.

WANTED, a CLERK to reside in Aden, able to Correspond in English. Apply to the Manager of this Paper.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). —NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 5th to 19th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

REVISED COTTON RATES.

Until March 1875, the RATES for COTTON, Wudwan to Bombay, including delivery in Bombay, will be REDUCED to Rs. 15 per TON for FULL PRESSED and Rs. 21 for HALF PRESSED. The rates from other stations north of Ahmedabad will also be modified, the particulars of which can be ascertained at the stations, or from the Undersigned.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Messrs. A. T. WHITTLE and S. W. ANDERSON, under the name of WHITTLE & Co. in Bombay and WHITTLE, ANDERSON, & Co. in Dhollera, Veerumgaum, and Wudwan, EXPIRED on the 30th SEPTEMBER 1874. All Accounts due to and by the Firm will be settled by Messrs. WHITTLE & Co. in Bombay.

The Bombay Business will be carried on by Mr. WHITTLE under the name of WHITTLE & Co., but the Veerumgaum business will be carried on by Messrs. WHITTLE and ANDERSON under the name of WHITTLE, ANDERSON, and Co. from the 1st October instant.

A. T. WHITTLE.

S. W. ANDERSON.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited). — NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.

To declare a dividend.

To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

To consider a proposal for the appropriation of the money now standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund towards the improvement of the Company's buildings and the purchase of new machinery, and to pass Resolutions thereon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 13th INSTANT, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL, Secretary.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from [illegible] the List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR WILL CLOSE ON 15TH NOVEMBER 1874;

and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits, being the Ninth, will take place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The [illegible] and [illegible] may be had on application at the Chief Office of the Company, or to the Agents, at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

F. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)

A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Gridge, Lynch and Owen.)

K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)

A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER.

DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

"BARONIAL" NOTE PAPER,

BY DOBBS, KIDD, & Co.

THE BEST AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL PAPER KNOWN.

Paper per 5 quire packet.		Sizes.	Envelopes Square per 100.
Rs. 2 4	"Post Octavo"	7 by 4½ to	Rs. 2 0
" 1 12	"Albert"	6¼ " 3¾ in	" 1 [illegible]
" 1 8	"Queen"	5¼ " 3½ in	" 1 6
" 4 8	"Quarto"	letter size	" 2 8

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

Rs. 2 8 ...... "Post Octavo" .... any border ...... Rs. 2 4

" 2 4 ...... "Albert" .... ditto ...... " 2 0

DOBBS KIDD'S OVERLAND BANK POST.

CREAM lined, VIOLET, BLUE, or CHAMOIS lined Note Paper, 5 quire packet and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 2 12

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

Cream lined only .... any border, Rs. 4 12

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE

A SHEET AND ENVELOPE WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH

Mourning ...... Rs. 3 8 { 5 Quires Paper } { 100 Envelopes. } Plain .... Rs. 2 8

WHATMAN'S SUPERIOR HAND MADE NOTE PAPERS THIN, TOUGH TEXTURE

LARGE BLUE LAID POST or LARGE BLUE WOVE POST:

5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 4 4

BLUE LAID BANK POST OR CREAM WOVE BANK POST.

5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 4 4

BLUE WOVE BANK POST, LARGE QUARTO, LETTER SIZE—

5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 6 12

LARGE CREAM OR BLUE LAID POST, A MACHINE MADE PAPER, SMOOTH SURFACE, FOR ORDINARY USE—

5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 2 10

DELA RUE'S CREAM LAID SATIN NOTE, SMALL OCTAVO:

5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 2 4

"PRINCESS" NOTE, SUPER CREAM LAID SATIN NOTE, SQUARE SHAPE, WITH ENVELOPE, TO FOLD ONCE—

5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 3 12

Inkstands, Pens and Penholders, Blotting Papers, Blotting Books, Blotting Pads, Stationery Cases, Date Cases, Foolscap Paper and Envelopes, Ruled Foolscap, Ledgers, Account and Memo. Books, and Office Requisites of every description.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, [illegible] similar to those which are [illegible] in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S

SECOND GRAND EVENING CONCERT

ON

THURSDAY, 8TH OCT. 1874,

KINDLY ASSISTED BY

SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. BOUNDY & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FIRST GRAND FAMILY PERFORMANCE

BY

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 3RD OCT. 1874.

On this occasion will be represented that Grand New Romantic Drama, entitled,

LANGRADIN!

Abounding in beautiful scenery and startling effects, including amongst others

A WORKING STEAM BOAT

AND

A RAILWAY TRAIN IN MOTION!

WITH PASSENGERS, &c.

This piece has already received the universal approbation of the male portion of the native community, and the Company trust the Ladies will muster strong to-night to witness its attractions.

Reserve Seats............Rs. 3

Doors open at 7-30. Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre and of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Fort.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 3RD OCT. 1874.

When for the first time will be produced a New Drama, entitled,

GOPICHUND.

An attempt is made in this piece to imitate the impersonations of that versatile actress

GRACE EGERTON,

Who by her rapid changes of dress and character has astounded all who have had the pleasure to see her. In addition to this novelty will be witnessed

NEW DRESSES AND SCENERY.

Much pains have been taken in the get-up and *setting* of the piece, and it is hoped the public of Bombay will give it as warm a support as it received in Poona, where it was first produced last month.

By kind permission the Band of the 6th Brigade R. A. will attend on this occasion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3

Box	Rs. 2	Gallery	Re. [illegible]
Stalls	" 1-8	Pit	[illegible]

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Fort, and at the Theatre.

To give eclat to this Opening Night, the Theatre will be thoroughly cleaned out and decorated, and the approaches and surroundings will be illuminated.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS as COTTON AGENT at Dhollera and Bhownuggur under the style of ANDERSON and Co.

STEPHEN WM. ANDERSON.

1st October 1874.

MR. WM. FRED. PURVIS is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

ANDERSON & Co.

1st October 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT BANDORA, TO LET, a furnished HOUSE, complete, for Two Months. Apply "F. P.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a small BUNGALOW in or near the Fort. Address, with terms, "ADVERTISER," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, price Rs. 700, a PHAETON and Pair of S. B. GELDINGS. Vets' examination allowed. Apply to Messrs BOLTON and Co., Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a ROOMY BAROUCHE, and a pair of GREY HORSES. Price for the turn-out Rs. 1,000. To view, address Mr. MARTIN, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a new big-bore SPORTING RIFLE, by E. London, in Case, complete. To be seen at Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON and Co.'s, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-rooms, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travelers, Iron Stretcher Beds, [illegible] Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Heat Bath Tubs, Foot [illegible]

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, [illegible] Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Bells, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated [illegible], and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpet pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays [illegible]

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large Cane Fans, Chins Coffee and Tea Canisters, Cane Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1ST OF JUNE 1873:

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the books of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT.

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY,)

22, RAMPART ROW.

THE REMAINING

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN.

For the coming October Season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalow.	Rent for Season. Rs.	Nos.	Names of the Bungalow.	Rent for Season. Rs.
6	Hon'ble Mungaldass's Large Bungalow	500	54	Wilderness	500
10	The Hermitage	500	55	Caprera House	400
12	Clifton Lodge	600	61	Bella Vista or Echo Cottage	450
21	Stearns' Cottage	300	62	Rozario Cottage	300
25	Rose Cottage	400	69	Upna Cottage	200
25 A	Terrace Cottage	500	69 A	Tamara do.	200
25 B	Cama Cottage	500	73	Florence Lodge	200
26	Forrest Lodge	400	74	Mary Lodge	350
29	Ewart Lodge	500	75	Alladin House	250
32	Keepsake	200	82	Hon'ble Mungaldass' House	250
34	Woodland	300	83	Fernwood	250
36	Corson's Bungalow	300	84	Barr's Cottage	400
38	Mary Cottage	400	85	Red House or Harrison House	400
41	Maldonge House	850	87	Wadia Lodge	400
46	Spring-Wood	350	91	Mendise House	250
47	Hill House	300	93	The Dell	200
49	Craigiburn	400	101	Fleetwood	300

For further particulars, such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of all the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation and list of Furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st NOVEMBER, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Khetwady, 10th Cross Street, No. 170, [illegible] minutes' walk from Grant Road Station, well adapted for a Parsee or a Portuguese Family. Vehar water laid on. Rent only Rs. 90. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, RAMPART ROW. HOUSE AGENT.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

NEW STOCK

For the coming [illegible] Season is now landed.

THE FIRST SHOW DAY

will take place

THURSDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1874.

Complete Sets of Patterns, with the New Catalogue, forwarded to *Mofussil Residents* Post Free on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY. —Mr. E. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison's Best PLATED WARES of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Stripped Glassware, Rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Elmour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

[illegible], MEADOW STREET [illegible]

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

[illegible] promptly attended to, [illegible] of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/3 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE.—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bed-rooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS AS BEFORE.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

[illegible] BEER in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

[illegible] WINES, [illegible] RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 19 and Rs. 25.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

			Rs.	
STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	...	30	per doz. qts.
	Laubenheimer	...	15	" "
	Steinwein	...	20	" "
	Liebfraumilch	...	20	" "
CLARETS—	Chateau de Freads	...	11	" "
	Chateau Leoville	...	24	" "
	Chateau Latour	...	28	" "
	Vin y Canon	...	18	" "
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—	Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.			
Do.	do	...	Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.	
CHAMPAGNE—	Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.			
	Ditto	"	26	" 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

		Rs.
SHERRIES—	J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25 per dozen.
	R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	20 "
	Do. Vino de Pasto	29 "
	J. Sandbach & Son's ... Rs. 18 &	24 "
	Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24 "
	M. U. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	26 "
PORT	CARBONELL	24 "
CHAMPAGNE—	Ruinart pere and fils ... Pts.	23 "
	Do. ... Qts.	45 "
	Do. Magnums.	88 "
	Arthur R. Browning's ... Qts.	30 "
	J. Sandbach and Son's ... do.	20 "
	Do. ... Pts.	11 "
CLARET—	R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.	14 "
	Do. Margaux	17 "

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY, ... Rs. 25 per dozen.

Ditto .... " 16 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made

ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.

Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery [illegible]

[illegible] AND OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of exchange.

PASSAGES by steamers and ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers [illegible]

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, MR. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazar, Fort.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or who have Claims upon, the Estate of the late BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHEWELL are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by One Month after This Date, after which no Claims will be recognized.

A. M. SHEWELL, Major, Staff Corps, Administrator to the Estate.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 1st October 1874.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED,

BRICK MAKING MACHINES,

STEAM, BULLOCK, or HAND POWER. Give particulars of Name of Maker, Description and Drawing of Machine, Driving Power required, Daily Outturn, Weight of Machine, Price, &c. &c., to Undersigned, who will claim the right of full inspection in work by a professional man before concluding purchase.

Address—

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, I. V. S. Railway, Mooltan.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October 1874, at [illegible], for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1874.

2nd To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th September 1874.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th INSTANT to 12th PROXIMO, (both days inclusive).

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th October next, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, 1st Floor No. 3, Church Lane, to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held this day.

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠા કુંમપની.

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September 1874.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October next, at 2-30 P.M., at the Office of the Company, Victoria Bunder, for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Report of the Directors.

To pass the Annual Accounts made up to 30th June 1874.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect two Directors in the stead of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

To consider an application of the Secretaries and Treasurers for an extension of the period of their agreement, and to pass Resolutions thereon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd INSTANT to the 3rd OCTOBER 1874, both days inclusive.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and reassurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ...... Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

GUMBOODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.

RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the only Company that publishes its organization.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. E. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 8 to 9 a.m.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BAHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS

In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	75
" ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	[illegible]
" and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	[illegible]
" ditto, ditto combined, in cases	54	to	[illegible]
" BOWL AND SPOON, in case	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
" FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	[illegible]
" PAP BOATS	16	to	[illegible]
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	[illegible]
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	[illegible]
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	[illegible]	to	[illegible]

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon ...... Rs. 200 to [illegible]

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ...... " 550 to [illegible]

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, salvers, goblets, mugs, [illegible], &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and [illegible] hours on sweet toned gongs, [illegible], and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 125.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 35 to Rs. [illegible]

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above [illegible], but without striking movement, [illegible]

The Magnum [illegible] Carriage Clock, [illegible] inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming addition to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or nickel gilt case, and with seal [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

Sketches and Designs of Race Plate, Balls and Regatta Cups, &c., post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on application.

HAMILTON & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 2nd October, 1874.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet, sales 15,000 bales; and this morning's report is firm, probable sales 15,000, imports 6,000 bales. In Liverpool spot prices have not altered, but arrivals yesterday were apparently lower. Mid Uplands, October-November shipment, being quoted at 7⅞d., a decline of 1/16d. per lb. In New York Mid Uplands show a fall of ⅛ cents per lb., but this is met by an advance in the price of gold: meanwhile "futures" are said to be ⅛ higher. The previous day's receipts at the American ports were again comparatively heavy, 11,000 bales, the exports to Great Britain being 1,000 bales.

A further fall of 2s. per cwt. took place in Coffee yesterday afternoon, but otherwise the general produce markets were unaltered.

Metals show an important advance during the week, in Copper of £3 per ton, and Yellow Metal ⅛d. per lb.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is decidedly less favourable than was expected; the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having fallen from 50½ to 42¾ per cent.

As might be looked for under the circumstances, the rate of discount has advanced, 3½ to 3¾ per cent. being quoted for 6 months' sight India bills. Whether this indicates a probable advance in the Bank rate is somewhat doubtful; money generally has a firmer tendency about this time, but at the moment trade requirements are apparently so comparatively limited that it is questionable whether any immediate change will be made. Consols are still unaltered at 92⅝; and French Rentes at 99¼; but Bar Silver has again declined to 57⅜d. per oz.

In Sterling Exchange there has been no actual change to-day; only a very limited business has been done, and rates are as quoted yesterday, viz.:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 1/16d.	per Rupee
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Credits, 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.	,,
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	,,

On Calcutta no transactions have been reported. For Government Paper the enquiry has been decidedly more active, and Rs. 103 has been offered and refused for Fours. Fours and a half we still quote at Rs. 104¼, and Fives and a half Rs. 109⅝.

The Share Market has been quiet but steady. Spinning shares have not been in quite so much demand, and in one or two cases values are rather easier; but Bank and Land shares are firmly held.

Cotton continues quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Europeans are buying to some little extent at previous rates, but the demand has nothing of a general character, nor is it likely to be so until supplies are taken out of godown.

Freights are dull and unaltered at £1-18-9 by steamer.

For Piece Goods the enquiry to-day has been more active and a fair business has resulted. In Grey Goods there has been more doing, but importers have had to submit to a slight concession in price. White Goods, such as Mulls, Shirtings, and Cambrics, are more asked for, and clearances to a fair extent have been made at previous figures.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value pd.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
400,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	505
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	310
40,000	25⅛	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
1,000	250	al	12 do	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
400	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,175
8[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,160
904	1,500	all	100pc*	Bombay United	1,[illegible]
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,160
2,000	2,000	all	100p.*	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,850
1,700	1,250	all	125p.*	Fleming E. W. Co.	1,345
1,500	1,000	all	115pc*	Great Eastern	1,540
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,545
752	1,000	all	60p.*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,015
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,350
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,[illegible]
350	1,000	550	65p.*	Madras U. Spinning	1,125
[illegible]	1,000	all		Manockji Petit's	1,500
800	1,000	all	27pc*	Morarjee Spinning	1,[illegible]
4,[illegible]	616	al	340*	Oriental	505
600	1,250	[illegible]	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	200
50[illegible]	[illegible],000	1,000	150p.*	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050
500	1,000	250	3¼p.*	Do. do. ¼ share	410

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100pc*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,550
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	18p ct	Albert Ginning Co.	680
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	100p*	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,900
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,600
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	475
850	1,000	1,000	25 p.s*	Broach Cotton Co.	550
150	1,100	..	17 ps*	Carnac Company	700
500	1,500	all	100p*	Colaba Press Co.	4,20 xd
850	9,000	all	250p*	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	8,500	all	200 p*	Fort Press Co.	4,500
360	2,000	2,000	75 p*	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	175
300	500	all	100 p*	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,[illegible]	75 p*	Imperial Press Co	450
900	400	850	60 p*	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
800	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p*	Princess of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
200	95	75	45 p*	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,[illegible]	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
110	1,500	1,250	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras	[illegible]
150	800	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible],000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,300
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	138
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,535
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218 5 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
——	£20	109 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
——	£20	13 10	do.	Ditto	—
——	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,310
——	£18	195 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

——	2,500	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,800
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	9p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Building Co.	15
—	50	all	45 ps	Treacher & Co	390
...	250	all	40 ps	Vieges Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
——	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
...	200	41	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	...

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 26th September 1874.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	63,617	14	0
Merchandise	[illegible]	0	0
Electric Telegraph	513	0	6
Earth Trains	630	0	0
Total Rs.	2,61,476	14	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles ... Total Rs.	2,41,789	5	1
Increase Rs.	19,687	8	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Tiverton, 1,674 tons, Captain G. Cawley will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

The ship Tythonus, 1,152 tons, Captain T. O. Andrew, will sail to-day for Colombo, in ballast.

The ship Winona, 1,216 tons, Captain G. L. Bray, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 42,358 Indian maunds salt.

The s. s. Phlox, 141 tons, Captain William Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Miss Balkrishna Ramchundra and Mr. Merally Allybhoy. For different ports.—Forty-three passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mrs. Wallace and child, Mr. and Mrs. Shat and child. For different ports.—Nineteen deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
2	Phlox (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.
	India (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Burmah	Nicholson	Rangoon.
	Superb	Neilson	Penang

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Tiverton, Cawley, to Bassein.
Ship Tythonus, Andrew, Colombo.
Ship Winona, Bray, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Riga, to Colombo via Cochin.
Barque Shah Jehan, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander	From
28	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbaily, Sept. 26.
	Apollo	McLay	Port Phillip, Aug. 9.
	Choice	Marsters	Bombay, Sept. 9.
	Merrbill	Brown	—— May 26.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
28	Massara (s)	......	......

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
30	Oriental (s)	......	Rangoon.
	Lena	......	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 2.

From Liverpool.

Parsee s, 10 bags corks, S. R. Sookhia; 1 hogshead wine, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bundles sheet iron, Abdool Hoosen Abdool Rahim; 20 cases iron safes, John S. Almore and Co.

From London.

Carmarthenshire, 2 packages glassware, H. F. Soares and Co.

Ethopia s, 4 cases cochineal, Nagerdass Motichund; 8 cases biscuits, B. M. Punthuckey; 45 casks beer, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 24 cases whiskey, J. R. Batlivala; 10 cases chemical powder, 8 casks mineral tar, 8 casks soft soap, and 28 rolls sheet lead, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co.

Yeddo s, 30 cases brandy, A. C. Dady and Co.

From Trieste.

Memfi, s, 291 cases papers, Framjee Ardaseer Daver; 18 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 2.

For Liverpool.

Marian Moore, 900 cwts. linseed, Knoop and Co.

Parsee s, 40 bales wool, and 4 bales west wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 33 bales wool, Topun Inderjee; 60 bales wool, Jaitha Varia; 56 bales wool, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 35 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 45 bales cotton, Tricumjee Jeewandass; 32 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 250 bales cotton, Vardhaman Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Moorarjee Hurridass; 12 bales wool, Fazel Mamed Dama; 28 bales cotton, Narronjee Bhimjee.

For London.

Mooltan s, 12 bales wool, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 2 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 30 bales hides, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 8 bales hides, Hajee Sakoor Hajee Abdoola; 44 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 151 cwts. galingals, Cama Ramjee; 50 cases cassia, Framjee D. Wadia and Co; 67½ cwts. deer horns, and 8 cwts. mother-o'-pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 14 bundles E. teeth, Abdool Ryman Ahmed; 15 bales hides, Suckoorbhoy Futtaybhoy; 21 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey.

For Marseilles.

Nizam s, 150 cwts teel seeds, Ewart, Latham and Co; 424 cwts. and 24 lbs teelseeds, Finlay, Scott and Co; 750 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Delhi s, 6 cases Cambay stone, Futtabhoy Amerjbhoy; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 30 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 24 chests opium, Thacursee Sewsamull; 67½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Ramdass Kalmjee and Co; 118 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Delhi s, 23 chests opium, D. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—September 29.

Coote, Colonel, Madras 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Jubbulpore.

September 30.

[illegible] Major, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

Marshall, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, from Poona.

October 1.

Thacker, Colonel, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to [illegible].

DEPARTURE—October 2.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept 29.)

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Revd James Jollie to be an Asst Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Madras Establishment.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil Service at Madras in the following order:—

Messrs William Jacob Tate, James Webster Bird, George William Fawcett and Pierce William Moore.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Hon David Arbuthnot, Actg Third Member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Dept until further orders.

Mr T Pritchard, Depy Colr, 3rd class, to be Depy Colr, 2nd class vice Mahomed Yusuf Sahib appointed a Mag of Police for the Town of Madras.

Lieutenant R G Hodgson, Asst Supt of Police, Malabar District, to act as Supt of Police, Malabar District, during the employment of Lieut-Col A M Davis on other duty, or until further orders.

The Revd William Marshall Sargent Babington, B A, Chaplain of Vizianagram, to be Chaplain of Cocanada and Rajahmundry.

The Reverend John Tyrwhitt Davy Kidd, B A, Chaplain of Vizagapatam, to have charge of the Chaplaincy of Vizianagram.

Mr R W Barlow, Colr and Mag of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the District to Mr H B Stokes on the afternoon of 19th instant.

Mr H S Thomas, Colr and Mag of South Canara, delivered over charge of the District to Mr E Gibson on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

Military Department.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut-Col A H Cooke, S C, Wing Officer 19th N I, on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

HIGH COURT.—3rd October.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

111-74—M. B. Baibhaya—Hajeebhoy Valley v Meherally Dama and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

118-74—Mr. Fletcher—Marianbebee, widow v Ameenabebee, widow.

134-74—Fletcher and Smith—Jehanghir Hormusjee v Allarckia Sewjee—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSE.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswani Shri Girdhurlaljee v Manoredas Gordhundas—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

For Counsel's reply.

543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J C Cama.

SHORT CAUSE.

428-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Manjee Khetsey v Morarjee Veljee and others—Chalk and Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

345-73—M M Munshi—Chintoba Purshotum v Abdool Razak—Tyabjee and Sayani.

52-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Parthigarjee Rasulgarjee v Kessowjee Tooleeydass—Remington, Hore and Langley.

232-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewdutroy Ramchunder and others v Hurdutroy Bojamon—Remington, Hore and Langley.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF [illegible] MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 5	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 6	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 6	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 5	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 26	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 6 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and in conformity therewith, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Oct.	5	Monday	Nov.	16
,,		12	,,		23
,,		19	,,		30
,,		26	,,	Dec.	7
,,	Nov.	2	,,		14
,,		9	,,		21
			,,		28

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.

The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—KELLOCK—October 1st, at Igatpuri, by the Revd. B. Squires, assisted by the Revd. T. Corfield, Captain William Henry Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, to Minnie Gordon, younger daughter of the late A. D. Kellock, Esq., Commander Peninsular and Oriental Company's service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURKE—September 29th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major the Hon'ble E R Bourke, of a son.

DERRY—September 28th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. W. Derry, Foreman Platelayer, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

LENEHAN—September 26th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr James Lenehan, Accountant, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RICE—WEBB—September 30th, at St. Matthias's Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev. F. Percival, Mr. R. Rice, Guard Madras Railway, and second son of the late Thomas Rice, of the Mounted Police, to Miss Jemima, only daughter of the late Mr. Webb, of H. M.'s 4th King's Own.

DEATHS.

DUFF—September 21st, at Mandalay, Doctor Charles Murray Duff, Deputy Surgeon General, Madras Army, aged 55.

KEELAN—September 25th, at Chinsurah, suddenly, of heart-disease, Amelia, the beloved wife of Mr. L. Keelan, aged 62 years, 9 months, and 25 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

The disquieting rumours which have lately come thick and fast from Afghanistan leave us in doubt whether civil war has actually broken out yet between the Ameer Shere Ali and his son Yakoob Khan of Herat; but they at least betoken the end of the brief epoch of peace which has lasted since the present Ameer finally overcame his brothers, and the imminent revival of that state of anarchy which seems to be congenial to the reckless tribes forming the Afghan nation. We speak, of course, with only hearsay to guide us; for, though the Calcutta Foreign Office must have ample materials in its possession to show what is really going on in Afghanistan, it would be contrary to rule to make the facts known to the Indian public. The only object apparently with which such information is collected is to enable some promising young civilian who is ambitious of achieving a literary reputation to squeeze now and then an article for the *Edinburgh Review* out of a mass of diplomatic documents which have been carefully kept beyond the reach of Indian newspapers. But, with all this affectation of secrecy on the part of the Government, the story of what is going on beyond the frontier may be pieced together with sufficient accuracy from the fragments of news which find their way from time to time into print. We are justified, therefore, in assuming that the turbulent Afghan spirit has once more shown its impatience of subjection to the authority of any chief who has not, like Dost Mahommed, proved himself to be a real leader of men; and that not only in the western provinces beyond the Helmund, where perhaps the sway of Shere Ali has always been merely nominal, but in the northern territory of Afghan Turkistan and Badakshan, between the Hindoo Koosh and the Oxus, it has become extremely difficult for the ruler of Cabul to maintain the sovereignty guaranteed to him a year ago by the common consent of England and Russia. We may also take it for granted that Shere Ali, who has shown throughout his career that he is gifted with the unyielding spirit if not with the intellect of his father, is determined not to abandon an inch of territory to any rebellious vassal, not even to the son who helped him to the throne, and whom, with true Afghan faithlessness, he has since dispossessed of his inheritance for the benefit of the child of a favourite wife. Besides turning out guns from a foundry of his own, the Ameer has lately obtained fresh supplies of arms from India, and he is evidently preparing to march against Yakoob Khan with a force so well equipped as to be capable, in his opinion, of defying all opposition. In making this calculation, however, he has probably left out of the reckoning the facilities which his son also now enjoys for obtaining breach-loaders and rifled cannon. Attention has been drawn by some of the English papers to the purchase of many thousand stand of arms by Persia in Germany and England; and it is by no means a wild supposition that a large proportion of these guns will find their way to Herat. Persia has never relinquished, except under pressure, her own claims to Herat; and, judging by her conduct in former years, we may fairly infer that nothing will give her greater delight than to aid in widening the breach between the Governor of Herat and his father the Ameer of Cabul. And, if Yakoob has secured a supply of good arms for his troops, it is probable that his military capacity will decide the contest in his favour. It may be assumed that he would have tried the chances of war long ago, if he had not dreaded the superior discipline and armament of his father's forces: but the struggle is inevitable and cannot be much longer delayed. Shere Ali must feel that his own life is not worth many years' purchase; and, having once committed himself to the adoption of Abdoola as the heir to his throne, it has become a point of honour with him to crush Yakoob, so that, when he himself dies, that formidable rival may be no longer in a position to dispute the succession. Even, therefore, if Yakoob wish, as he naturally may, to put off declaring himself an open rebel against his father's authority, the Ameer is bound to bring the matter at issue between him and his powerful son to the arbitrament of arms.

So lately as two years ago the British Government, notwithstanding the engagement Lord Mayo was supposed to have taken at Umballa to support Abdoola's cause, might have looked on while this contest was fought out, and not troubled itself about the result. Whoever conquered in the strife would have equally felt the necessity of soliciting the friendship and the subsidies of the Viceroy of India. But now things are changed. The net result of the victories won by Russian arms and diplomacy in 1873 is that no barrier is left between the Russian and the English Empires in Asia but the Kingdoms of Persia and Afghanistan. These States are governed by needy and intriguing princes, whose sole policy is to turn to their own advantage the rivalry of their mighty neighbours. It follows that, unless our Government frankly declares its intentions with regard to the Afghan succession, and accepts the responsibility thrust upon it by Prince Gortschakoff of seeing that the Ameer of Cabul is able to keep the peace among his subjects and to prevent marauding, the Russians will consider themselves at liberty, in the interest of the security of their own frontier, to interfere in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, and to do their best in order to acquire at Herat and Cabul the predominance which they are already said to enjoy at Teheran. If England holds aloof, Russia will be tempted to play the part of the protecting friend to Yakoob Khan and every other rebel against Shere Ali; and Prince Gortschakoff will be but too ready to say, "Well, we cannot let this state of anarchy last. "Some one must answer for order in this border "territory; and, as England will do nothing, "we must try what we can do."

Do we then recommend immediate intervention in Afghanistan? Perhaps that may still be unnecessary. But at all events the clear duty of the British Government is to make up its mind what course it intends to take with regard to Shere Ali. Our own opinion is that, whatever difference of opinion may reasonably prevail as to the wisdom of the Ameer's choice of a successor, the Viceroy is bound in honour to stand by the subsidized and faithful ally of the British Government. It is too late now to say that the Ameer would have shown better judgment in proclaiming Yakoob Khan as his heir; nor are we at all sure that it would have been a good stroke of policy to insist on granting the succession to a capable military leader who is known to be no friend to England. Lord Mayo, at all events, let Shere Ali do as he liked in this matter; and, as the assistance granted by the late Viceroy has been continued by Lord Northbrook, the consequences of the alliance cannot now be repudiated. In fact, if the Government of India refused to help Shere Ali, and left him to be dethroned by Yakoob, the result of such hesitation would simply be to leave the English without a friend in Afghanistan and to throw both father and son into the arms of Russia. Instead, therefore, of clinging to the forlorn hope that things will settle down quietly in Afghanistan, our Government is bound to take an intelligible line of action. The rumour that troops will be sent to Jellalabad is, we dare-say, premature; but the time has come for securing both the Khyber and the Bolan passes and for establishing English Residents in the principal towns of Afghanistan. The people of Central Asia cannot but have been already struck by the contrast between Russian audacity and English timidity. Not only have the Russians pushed on rapidly from one conquest to another, but, treating with contempt the remonstrances of barbarous tribes, they are steadily exploring the routes by which an overland commerce can be opened with China and are vigorously attempting to open the river Amou to navigation. Compare this imperial and straightforward policy with the paltry effort made by our Government to open communication with Eastern Turkistan. We do not wish to underrate what Sir D. Forsyth and his staff accomplished; but one of the main objects of their Mission was, we believe, to find a good road for trade with the countries beyond the Himalayas, and they have beyond a doubt failed in securing this end. Their explorations have only confirmed the impression that Eastern Turkistan is a *cul de sac*, the outlet of which towards China is commanded by Russia. The passes over the Himalayas are evidently too formidable to be readily used by merchants, and the Mission, obedient to its instructions, refrained from exploring what is said to be the easy route by the Chitral valley, while Colonel Gordon's party, after performing the memorable feat of crossing the Pamir Steppe, returned into Kashgaria because our ally, Shere Ali, said he could not answer for their safety if they travelled back to India through Badakshan and Cabul. No wonder Russian journalists sneer at the pretensions of England to control a prince who will not let an Englishman, on any excuse, enter his dominions. When the Russian gunboats sail up the Amou to the frontier post of Afghanistan, Shere Ali's officers will hardly play such tricks with the subjects of the Czar. The tone of Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Indus Valley Railway leads us to believe that the frontier policy of the Indian Government has been reconsidered; and the first thing to be done is to break down the absurd system of exclusiveness which keeps Englishmen out of a country the ruler of which owes his throne to English aid. As to occupying the heads of the passes—Jellalabad and Quetta—that is a military precaution which has already been delayed too long, for it is essential to the security of the frontier of British India that these passes should be commanded by British troops, no matter whether friends or enemies rule at Cabul and Candahar.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

Sir Salar Jung has just passed an order upon the Report of the Commission in the matter of the late scandal at Hyderabad. Major Rocke, the officer commanding the Nizam's regular troops, had brought certain charges of fraud against Major Proudfoot, Military Secretary to the State, and his chief witness was one Syed Habibullah, head Moonshee in the office of the latter, who, it seems, is a notorious scoundrel who had formerly been convicted and sentenced by the High Court of Madras for forgery. It appears somewhat strange that, such being the case, he should have held the office which he occupied. The allegations have all been disproved, and the Commission arrived at the conclusion that this witness Moonshee Habibullah had himself been guilty of the fraud which he wished to bring home to his chief. The acting Regent did all he could to prevent these charges proceeding for systematic investigation. He says "had the charges been brought under other circumstances, had Major Rocke been actuated by motives of public duty in bringing them forward, and had they not rested in a great measure on the allegations of such a man as Habibullah, I should certainly have felt fewer scruples in instituting public proceedings at once. But knowing as I did the well-established character of his (Major Rocke's) informant as a criminal I tried, in the first place, to dissuade Major Rocke from the action he proposed to take. I strongly advised him to leave the matter in the hands of Government, and let me deal with it in my own way, without necessitating a public exhibition of the scandal of two high officials arrayed against each other. But I did so to no purpose. Major Book was determined to have the matter out." Better would it have been for him had he listened to the friendly advice of Sir Salar Jung, as he would no doubt, in such case, have retained his appointment and so have prevented the scandal, which these proceedings have given rise to. The Acting Regent concludes his remarks as follows:—"I acquit Major Proudfoot of all criminal charges preferred against him by Major Rocke, *and he comes out of this trial without a stain on his character*." With respect to the prosecutor, Major Rocke, His Excellency says—"I was lately constrained to suspend him from his duties, and I now altogether remove him from his command, of His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops." [illegible] Habibullah, who has been detained in custody on the recommendation of the committee, fearing that he might endeavour to evade justice by escaping from the State, has been arraigned to take his trial for forgery, perjury, and false accusation.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, 11th September.

The trial of the American breech-loader, to which I have more than once referred, has been postponed, owing to the illness of the person who has charge of it, so it remains *in statu quo*.

I have had some private information from Prussia, giving the most glowing accounts of the new Krupp guns destined to replace those now in use in the Imperial German Army. The terrible destructive power of the new shell is most seriously dwelt upon; and the wonder is expressed that the English authorities should be so apathetic while their neighbours are so much alive to the necessity of preparing for the next war which, while the present generations of Frenchmen and Prussians are in existence, may break out at a very short notice. The temper of the former is sorely tried just now. They are daily hearing of the doings of their conquerors in Alsace and Lorraine. They know that the two lost provinces can only be recovered by the most deadly struggle, one which they are not yet prepared to enter into. In the meantime, with a grim, I might almost say with a ferocious determination, they are proceeding to re-fortify Paris. They are drilling and equipping their army and enforcing strict discipline amongst the soldiery. They are seeing to their small arms, and they are keenly alive to the necessity of improving their powder and providing themselves with improved *Mitrailleuses* (their faith is not shaken in these terrible machines), and the strongest and most finely wrought breech-loaders. They are also suffering from the effects of a deadly jealousy, a vice to which the French are peculiarly prone. They as a people doubtless have no sympathy with the Carlists, who are now shedding in so atrocious a manner the blood of their countrymen, and it is more than probable that under any other than the actual circumstances of the case they would throw in their fortunes with the Republican Government of Spain; but, because the [illegible] picked a just quarrel with the [illegible] Pretender, they have ranged [illegible] side of the [illegible] throats. They gnash [illegible] with rage and foam with anger [illegible] "Eagle" is seen to flaunt [illegible] waters which divide France from Spain, and [illegible] feel that they are powerless in war [illegible]

I know something of Spain [illegible] a country is there! A [illegible] altogether not to be surpassed [illegible] in the world. Unbounded mineral wealth, a land flowing with milk and honey. [illegible] delicate wines of which we know nothing—the vile compound called sherry with which we are so familiar is never drunk by the natives, one glass at dinner of the finest and purest Amontillado, and after that meal one glass of the luscious dilutable Xaxereto are all the wealthy Spaniard, as a rule, will touch at a sitting; but he delights in Mocha coffee, chocolate, and the *real* Cabana. I never fared better than I did when under the roof of a family whose blood was of the bluest of the blue. The head was connected with half of the Grandees of the country, and well acquainted with the other half. Life seemed to flow on in the sweetest way imaginable, and I could scarcely bring myself to believe that I was in a land where crimes of the foulest character were of an every-day character. The ladies were wreathed in smiles, and the gentlemen overwhelmed me with cigars worth their weight in gold and with other acts of refined politeness; yet, some of them were blood relations of that monster O'Donnell, who when dying "flared" up for an instant when his confessor with a well meant intention said, "There is one thing which should console you at this trying moment, you do not leave a single enemy behind you." "No," uttered the expiring murderer (for he was nothing more nor less), "I have taken good care of that, for I have killed every one." I could dilate almost for hours on the beauties of Spain; on its pictures; on its people; on its historical recollections; on its magnificent harbours; and then fatigue you with my laments on its miserable condition. I for one, throwing all political economy to the dogs, would welcome with delight the landing of a German *corps d'armée*, which would put down "Carlism" and assist in establishing a firm Constitutional Government capable of restoring the blessings of peace to a down-trodden distracted people. I have no doubt that many of your readers will be pleased to hear that the Bible has now a free run from one end of Spain to the other, so far as Serrano's administration is concerned, and it is satisfactory to find that no less than fifty-seven thousand copies of the Scriptures have this year alone been disposed of in various parts of Spain. This fact, combined with the strong expression of disgust entertained by nearly all Europe against the remorseless cruelty of the Carlist leaders, will tend very much to settle matters. The firing on the German gun-boat Albatross by the Carlists appears to me to be an act of unaccountable folly on their part; but at the same time it seems to me most providential.

Since my last Death has been busy with some of our well known military men: first and foremost in the list of the departed is the Right Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Storks, G.C.B., &c., &c. Only lately I announced his return to London with renewed vigour in mind and body. He was, however, imprudent, became suddenly ill a few days since, and died almost immediately. I must say that he was the oldest looking man for his age I ever saw. He was only 63, and looked [illegible] the 70th Regiment has been placed at the disposal of the Duke of Cambridge by this casualty. I do not think that Sir Henry was altogether well treated by his party. The Borough of Ripon is as much the property of the Marquis of that ilk (ballot or no ballot) as ever Calne once belonged to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Well, Lord John Hay was a few years a junior Lord of the Admiralty and M. P. for Ripon, when one day he was told that he was to go to sea, and that he was to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. To hear was to obey, and Sir Henry, whose presence was required in the House by the present Lord Cardwell, was at once returned for Ripon (the Marquis then being a staunch Liberal and a firm Churchman), and became as busy as a bee; but when he fell into bad health and had worn himself out by dint of sheer hard work, he was quietly informed that his seat at St. Stephen's was wanted for the Earl DeGrey, the eldest son of the Marquis, and a boy who had just come of age. This treatment may possibly have told seriously on Sir Henry, although he would never acknowledge the fact. Sir Henry's career was a successful one and is another proof what tact, temper, and discretion can effect. The late Peter Robinson of Oxford Street began business in a very humble way, and died leaving behind him upwards of half a million sterling. Now my firm opinion is that that Sir Henry, under the same circumstances, would have bequeathed to his heirs more than one million. I was not much surprised to hear of Lord George Manners having had a relapse and of his having died rather unexpectedly. He had wasted away to a perfect shadow. Thinness is evidently hereditary in the Manners' family, but in the case of Lord George it was most remarkable, and to have been so thin and to have lived was surprising. Lord George, who had served in the Royal Horse Guards, was a Colonel on half-pay and had completed his 54th year. He was one of the members for Cambridgeshire.

After all there is to be no Commission to report upon the Martini-Henry rifle, and it is now a *fait accompli* that it is to be adopted as the future arm of our infantry. I must say after numerous enquiries in the best informed quarters that the mass of information is in favour of this rifle, so all that we have now to do is to see that the men who will have to use the weapon possess the [illegible] of confidence in it. [illegible] be educated to trust in it. This is half the battle. Personally I have no fear of it.

If one may judge from the numerous orders which have recently been issued from the Horse Guards, there is some active-minded man who is not taking his holiday. I have no fault to find with the majority of his acts; for example, who can say that the following is not a right and charitable step to take? It has been decided that officers promoted to commissions from the ranks prior to the 26th of August 1871 will not, in future, be required to pass the special army examinations for the rank of Captain prescribed in No. 65 of the General Orders of 1870, and those who have been so promoted since that date will be exempted from passing an examination in the last four subjects mentioned in paragraph 33 of section 4 of the Queen's Regulations of 1873. Then, again, a Royal Warrant has been issued, stating that an officer when appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General or Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Head Quarters, if a substantive Major, is to be included in the list of those officers permitted to be retained on the strength of their regiments or corps as supernumeraries. No one of a reasonable nature can say that the authorities are wrong in insisting that in future all communications from officers on full pay of the army on the subject of promotion and appointment are to be forwarded to the Military Secretary for the Commander-in-Chief's consideration through the officer commanding the regiment and the general officer under whom they are serving; and officers are to confine themselves to these, the responsible and regularly constituted channels, in bringing forward their claims. It is also right, so far as I can see, that in submitting applications from officers to retire from the army commanding officers should abstain from naming officers who they would wish should succeed to the vacancies. This will be the means of doing away with a good deal of heart-burning, and will relieve commanding officers from any charge of undue favouritism.

There has been another important Torpedo experiment at Portsmouth; but, as in the two former cases, the effects produced upon the Oberon were of a trifling character. The members of the committee are only feeling their way. They are gathering *data*, and, after having gained much knowledge and experience, they will finally wind up the business by completely blowing up and destroying the poor worn-out battered old vessel.

The use of the balloon in actual warfare was tested, but only in a partial degree, during the Franco-Prussian War. Its value, however, was warmly acknowledged, and it seems that our military authorities are resolved, while they have the leisure, to convince [illegible] its merits; and, by the direction [illegible] Committee, a large hot air balloon has been sent to Woolwich for the purpose of being experimented upon. It is the invention of Messrs. [illegible] and Simpson, who are sanguine of success and have shown their faith in it by having expended a large sum of money in bringing it [illegible] of perfection.

[illegible] an attempt in a humble [illegible] imitating Lady Nithsdale's successful plan of effecting the escape of her [illegible] would seem that Sergeant [illegible] of the 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, who had [illegible] caterer of the Sergeant's Mess, was lately tried by Court Martial for embezzlement, but pending the delivery of the sentence he was placed under close arrest. His poor wife was detected in the act of dressing him in woman's clothes, and he was at once removed to a cell from which escape is impossible. The man must have been very popular with his messmates, as several in the endeavour to screen him have got themselves into trouble.

Captain Elwyn has been superseded by Captain Goodeve at Shoeburyness, and it is said that the former will shortly rejoin the Horse Artillery.

As there have been no bulletins issued in reference to the state of health of the Duke of Cambridge, I have a right to presume that he is no worse. His Royal Highness is still in Germany, but it is likely that he will travel homewards as soon as he is able, as there are many matters which demand his personal attention. The appointment of Sir Alfred Horsford as Military Secretary was not confirmed up to a late hour this afternoon. The list of successful candidates for Commissions in the Army was published in the *Times* of Monday, and I will not trouble you with a duplicate, as no doubt it will have attracted your attention. I would also refer you to some fresh regulations connected with the admission of Cadets to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. These appeared in the daily papers of yesterday, the 10th inst.

THE BARODA CARNIVAL.

(From our own correspondent.)

BARODA, 29th September.

I told you all about our doings on Wednesday in my last letter. Thursday was inaugurated by pigeon shooting on an extensive scale; the stakes being carried off by one of the guests. To judge by the lotteries which were held on the previous evening at the 22nd Mess (after the dinner, fireworks, and concert at the Residency) a very pleasant sum must have passed to the gentleman in question. In the afternoon everybody was bidden to the city by His Highness the Gaekwar to see the Gunputtee procession, which was developed to an extent that brought into play what theatrical managers call "the entire resources of the establishment." There was of course every accommodation for visitors to see at their ease, and to be lightly refreshed when their attention began to flag. And this contingency was one which it was well to provide for; for the march past lasted during the greater part of the afternoon. All the Maharajah's troops were out, besides a wing of the 22nd and the Artillery from the British Camp; while elephants by scores, all splendidly arrayed, gave anything that could possibly be wanting to complete the Oriental character of the spectacle. The elephant which bore the Maharajah was the largest of all—and a monstrous animal it certainly was. It marched with magnificent ponderosity, and might well be proud of its trappings. But more magnificent than all was the Gaekwar, who seemed literally clad in jewels. The principal object in the procession was of course the effigy of Gunputtee himself; but the silver guns—beautiful little field-pieces—were prettier to look at and attracted more attention. The Maharajah's troops made a fine appearance, being very handsomely dressed and accoutred. They were just the thing for a show, and for this I fancy they were principally intended, for it is difficult to see what other object His Highness could have in keeping up the large force that he does. The money spent upon this and other es[illegible] heard accounts of the expenditure upon special objects, which seemed made up of fabulous figures—representing sums of money that you never meet with even in your dreams. I have mentioned the principal features of the procession. The remainder can be classed only as miscellaneous. It was something of every thing. As usual in the East splendour and ragamuffinism went hand in hand, or were at any rate mingled in marching order upon the best of terms. One might have supposed that half the population of the place had turned out to swell its dimensions; and I really cannot say who were privileged and who were not privileged to take part in it. But, many-peopled as was the moving mass, one wondered how it could keep up a passing appearance for so long; and as the men and horses and elephants and carriages went on and on, on and on, the idea suggested itself that they were imitating the economical example of the minor theatres in London, where the idea of a large army is produced by marching a handful of troops across the stage and making them go round and come on again at the same wing. But there was no doubt in the present case, though the procession seemed to have no end. Even when everybody was tired out and went away it was still going on—straggling and at intervals—and might be going on for ever as far as appearances were concerned.

The Political and Military authorities—who were present in full dress—assisted as usual in the ceremonial part of the proceedings. Colonel Phayre, Colonel Jacob, and Colonel Barton, with Mr. Hope, Mr. Propert, and Captain Boevey, mounted their elephants in front of the visitors' tent and went to meet the Maharajah at the bridge leading to the camp, and escorted the Gaekwar past the line of troops, who fired a *feu de joie* and gave His Highness a royal salute. The Resident and the other authorities left him at the right of the line. The Gaekwar then proceeded to the tank, immersed the images of Gunputtee, and then returned homewards, being met and escorted from right to left of the line of troops as before.

I should not omit to mention that in the procession, not far behind the Maharajah, a closely covered carriage attracted general attention. Its occupant was supposed to be the child-bride of His Highness, concerning whom there has been so much curiosity and scandal. I need scarcely say that the child-bride was not visible to the spectators, nor was it easy to guess how the spectators would be visible to her. Perhaps there was a little chink [illegible] which she could take a peep.

In the evening there were private theatricals and a supper afterwards at the 22nd Mess. Here is the programme of the performance, which was one of the best of the kind I have seen in India, and met with brilliant success:—

A Petite Comedie, in one Act, by S. Theyne [illegible]

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

Sam Gaythorn .... Captain Stewart.
Colonel Berners .... Captain Hobson.
Kitty Gaythorne .... Mrs. Hobson.

To be followed by the original comedietta, in one Act, by S. Theyne Smith, Esq., entitled,

A HAPPY PAIR.

Mr. Honeyton .... Captain Stewart.
Mrs. Honeyton .... Mrs. Beauclerk.

To conclude with the sensational Drama,
BALUSTRADO THE BANDOLIER!
or
THE BRIGAND'S BIRTHRIGHT
and
THE BRAVO'S BRIDE!!!

In the first piece Kitty Gaythorne was nothing less than charming, and played with an ease and vivacity which made it difficult to suppose what I believe to be the fact—that it was her "first appearance upon any stage." Let us trust that many stages will have her presence for the future. Sam Gaythorne and Colonel Berners were also everything that they ought to be, and considerably more. Sam Gaythorne, whose versatility is the wonder of his friends, appeared again—this time as Mr. Honeyton—in the second piece, and displayed an amount of dramatic ability, as well as dramatic agility, sufficient to place him in a high rank among actors of his school. There are but two parts in "The Happy Pair," and Mr. Honeyton's theatrical better half was so clear and delightful in every way as to carry the house completely. This lady has indeed gifts of which she may well be proud, and it is pleasant to know that while well fitted to shine in public she is destined to be reserved for her friends.

What shall I say of "Balustrado the Bandolier" which, in addition to its place in the regular programme, had an enormous bill all to itself? The bill was a marvel of art, and promised so many striking and novel effects as to rouse curiosity to its highest pitch. As far as the piece went curiosity had considerable gratification; and it was not the fault of the gifted beings who projected and performed the piece if a considerable abridgement became necessary. Accidents will happen among the best regulated amateurs, and they are particularly well borne when arranged before-hand. The Bandolier and the Wicked Nobleman, the Ghost, and the Village Beauty enjoyed themselves therefore to the top of their bent, and fully communicated their enjoyment to the audience. As regards the performance of the respective parts it would be difficult to say whether one was better than the other or the other better than one. The name of neither of the actors is mentioned in the bills, so no earthly power shall induce me to disclose either. I may mention, however, [illegible] one looked particularly like the versatile gentleman whom we had already seen in two pieces—rather an [illegible] feat, this!—and who is [illegible] is not altogether unassociated with the stage [illegible] altogether [illegible] itself to [illegible] everybody [illegible] the bill [illegible] Bandolier [illegible] advertised [illegible] sandwich, [illegible] expectation [illegible] certain [illegible] though [illegible] these [illegible] nations [illegible] designed [illegible] Bombay [illegible]

There [illegible] caused [illegible] the very [illegible] been in[illegible] matters [illegible] business [illegible] at the [illegible] attracted [illegible] the absence [illegible] the programme [illegible] prospect of a picnic to [illegible] the palace [illegible] And how all the scenes [illegible] realized [illegible] Baroda [illegible] ment was [illegible] O'Rourke's noble [illegible] Swift wrote [illegible]

"Would be never forgot
By those who were there,
And by those who were not."

For those who were there [illegible] who were not should know how much they missed. The occasion was indeed [illegible] ful. The [illegible] is a beautiful [illegible] belonging to the Gaekwar, looking as if it had been transplanted from the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; and everything had been there provided by His Highness that could conduce to the enjoyment of the visitors. It was a wonderfully successful evening, and the drive home by moonlight delicious. I believe, however, that only three engagements [illegible] standing [illegible] the intoxicating influence of [illegible] course on the way home.

On Saturday there was nothing but badminton and tiffin at the Residency—very pleasant, but clouded by the consciousness that departure was at hand. For the visitors were by this time in flight—some went that evening and the rest have been going ever since—carrying away with them the pleasantest recollections of the Baroda festivities.

PROMOTION AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

To those who have [illegible] in the Bombay Presidency for the last ten years nothing can seem more strange than the [illegible] of the Political Officers. About [illegible] years ago a general movement began [illegible] It may be said to have commenced by Colonel Shortt—then Political Agent in Kutch—going on leave to England. The acting appointment was offered to and accepted by Colonel Barr, then First Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar. The juniors in the Kattywar Agency were disappointed in their fair hopes of promotion by the appointment of Mr. Jardine to act for Colonel Barr. Still [illegible] afterwards great discontent was created among the junior officers of the Kattywar Agency by the information that a new organization was to take place by which Mr. Jardine, then acting First Assistant, was made Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent with the pay of the First Assistant. Major LeGeyt, then Second Assistant, was made First Assistant but with the pay of his old appointment. Major Watson, then Third Assistant, was made Second Assistant with no additional pay, and so on throughout the Agency.

This new arrangement fell very hard upon Major LeGeyt and upon Major Watson. Major LeGeyt had been Second Assistant with pay at the rate of Rs. 1290 and Rs. 150 travelling allowance since 1866, and naturally looked forward to the promotion to the First Assistantship with its better pay of Rs. 1,490 and Rs. 200 travelling allowance [illegible] the [illegible] Major Watson had been Third Assistant with pay at the rate of Rs. 890 and Rs. 150 travelling allowance since 1868, and consequently [as] Second Assistant not unnaturally objected to the arbitrary withdrawal of the pay that for years past he had looked forward to getting on obtaining the appointment of Second Assistant. Soon after Col [illegible] went to England on furlough, and again the hopes of the Kattywar Assistants were dashed to the ground by the appointment of Captain Goodfellow to the Kutch Agency. This was a gross injustice to the Kattywar Assistants, for their first man, Major LeGeyt, was six years senior to Captain Goodfellow in the Political service.

At length Sir Seymour Fitzgerald gave up the reins of Government, and soon after Sir Philip Wodehouse became Governor of Bombay, Colonel Black, then Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, went to England on furlough and Major LeGeyt, the First Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, was appointed acting Political Agent on the Mahee Kanta and Major Watson became First Assistant in Kattywar. Soon after this the Pahlunpore Agency became vacant, owing to Colonel Barr taking [illegible] to England, and Major Watson was nominated to act as Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore.

Thus closed one political epoch, [illegible] everything seemed [illegible] and content [illegible] prevailed.

The next thing of importance that occurred was that Colonel Barr, then Resident of Baroda, went to England, and Colonel Shortt was called out from England to act for him. On Colonel Barr's death, instead of Colonel Shortt being confirmed as Resident of Baroda, Government appointed Colonel Phayre, and, although Shortt went to England; but on his return he was not allowed to resume his substantive appointment as Political Agent in Kutch. He was appointed to Pahlunpore, while Colonel Parr, being still on leave, was made Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, and Colonel Black also still on leave, was made Political Agent in Kutch. The reason of this merry-go-round is difficult to understand, more especially as Colonel Shortt and Parr are losers in pay by the transaction, and Colonel Black is never likely to avail himself of his promotion. But the other day a paragraph appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* informing the public that Colonel Black was about to retire and that Colonel Parr would go to Kutch as Political Agent, and that Captain Goodfellow would go to the Mahee Kanta as Political Agent, and Major LeGeyt would return to Kattywar as First Assistant. This, no doubt, would be a very pleasant arrangement for Captain Goodfellow; but before Government are allowed to carry out this piece of jobbery it is to be hoped that public opinion will express itself strongly against injustice so gross. In the natural course of things, if Colonel Parr is promoted to the Kutch Agency, the Mahee Kanta Agency should fall to the lot of its acting incumbent, Major LeGeyt. This [illegible] accordance with time-honoured custom, and besides Major LeGeyt, by his long service and position as an officer in the Political Department, is entitled to the appointment.

In the same way it might be said that when Colonel Black should retire, Captain Goodfellow should get the Kutch Agency, but this is not so; the Kutch Agency is the prize of the smaller Agencies, and Colonel Parr, as senior officer, would, without dispute, have the first and fairest claim to it.

With regard to the relative claims of Major LeGeyt and Captain Goodfellow to the appointment of Political Agent of the Mahee Kanta, a reference to the Political list [illegible] Major LeGeyt entered the Political service in 1856, Captain Goodfellow in 1862. Major LeGeyt is fourteenth on the list; Captain Goodfellow is twenty first.

These facts speak for themselves.

Not only would the appointment of Captain Goodfellow to the Mahee Kanta Agency be a gross injustice to the present Acting Political Agent, but through him to all the Assistants in Kattywar; and it falls especially hard upon Major Watson, who is an old and efficient officer of the Kattywar Agency. He will return to Rs. 890 a month, a ridiculously inadequate salary for an officer of such standing and ability. Besides, his chances of getting an acting Agency may be said to be indefinitely shelved in the event of Major LeGeyt's returning to Kattywar as First Assistant. Both Majors LeGeyt and Watson have shown themselves excellent Political Agents. Major LeGeyt has acted for upwards of two years in the Mahee Kanta, and on all sides has gained golden opinions for his strict adherence to the [illegible] of an Agency well known to be terribly over-worked. During his tenure of office Government has systematically upheld his decisions, and in [illegible] no case on appeal has ever been reversed, and this is the officer whom Government now talk of superseding by an officer six years his junior in the Political service. Major Watson when in charge of Pahlunpore rendered his short stay there famous by the vigorous manner in which he carried out plans for the improvement of the State. It behoves the Political Agent of Kattywar to protest against the injustice that is probably to be perpetrated against his Assistants. He should vigorously oppose the return of Major LeGeyt to Kattywar as an Assistant on the plea that his long and faithful service [illegible] entitles him to an Agency. The Political Agent of Kattywar on the eve of departing could not do a more graceful act [illegible] than [illegible] Government [illegible] Major Watson, and [illegible] from the junior Assistants of the Agency. It would be some return for the [illegible] endeavours to meet his wishes and carry out his views during his long tenure of the office of Political Agent of Kattywar.

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[illegible] ls. 10d.

[illegible] ending [illegible] 75,000. [illegible] 87,000. [illegible] 0,000.

Pilgrims [illegible] since the 1st January [illegible], the average [illegible] for the [illegible] being 1799 [illegible].

The opening of the Rajpootana State Railway [illegible], the Agra paper [illegible] unavoidably postponed and will probably not take place before the 12th [illegible].

Quarantine is still being enforced at Aden in [illegible] from Arabian ports in the Red [illegible] public health is good. No intelligence has been received from the alleged plague-[illegible] district.

Among the intending visitors to India this cold season are mentioned the names of the Marquis of Ormonde, Colonel Stuart of the [illegible] Guards, and Captains Fellowes and [illegible] of the 1st Life Guards.

The trial of Captain Hopkins on the criminal charge, under Sec. 198, I. P. C.—brought by Mr. Morton of Dalhousie—the Lahore paper says, was to have taken place at Gurdaspore on the 1st instant before Mr. E. T. [illegible], the Deputy Commissioner of that District.

A correspondent writes from [illegible] to a contemporary that there seems [illegible] prospect of any appointment sufficiently good for Mr. T. D. Forsyth being given [illegible] it is rumoured that, having [illegible] his mission, he [illegible] to England. The same correspondent says that there is no doubt that Lord [illegible] will retain his command [illegible].

A Bengali [illegible] "Workman" has been started. The new periodical will contain articles on [illegible] arts and manufactures, on passing events, on the respective rights and duties of workmen and employers, biographies after the manner of Mr. Smiles [illegible] to fire the ambition [illegible] Brunels—and accounts of [illegible]. The price is [illegible], and the circulation is said to be already 1[illegible].

The prize-list for the rifle-shooting at the East India Railway Volunteer camp of exercise, to be held at Jamalpore from the 30th of November to the 12th of December, is a sufficiently handsome one, and includes prizes given by Lord Northbrook, Sir John Strachey, Sir R. Temple, Colonel Stephenson, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, the Madras and East Indian Railway Volunteers. At present the programme includes no fewer than twenty-one different matches, but should [illegible] sufficient [illegible] camp has been formed, the Committee reserve to themselves the right of cancelling or altering the prize list, and quashing the proceedings of the proposed camp of exercise.

It is with much regret that we (*Madras Mail*) announce the death at Mandalay, of Dr. Charles Murray Duff, Deputy Surgeon General, British Burmah Division. It appears that Dr. Duff had in the course of a tour of inspection, visited Mandalay, where he was laid up with a severe attack of fever. The fever subsided, but was soon followed by alarming symptoms of erysipelas, to which disease he succumbed on the 21st instant. More than a week ago, telegrams had been received by Dr. Duff's friends in Madras, announcing the serious [illegible] dangerous character of the illness, [illegible] on Tuesday that the news [illegible] telegraphed from Thayetmyo [illegible] the Madras Medical Service loses [illegible] high professional distinction.

The *Ceylon Times* says:—"[illegible] Captain Bayley, the P. & O. Company's agent at Galle, who paid a short visit to [illegible] the other day, [illegible] the object [illegible] preliminary arrangements for their [illegible] steamers to call at this port, and of [illegible] a [illegible] of ground near the [illegible], for coaling facilities. It is not supposed that this change will take place for some time to come, but if the rumour be true, it shows how the wind is blowing. The Company have, it is understood, all along strongly opposed any change from the present mail port, but it is of no use to struggle against the inevitable, and they are only acting with their accustomed foresight in endeavouring to secure accommodation here, and to prevent others being beforehand with them."

We hear that the sports of the Foot-ball Club which are to take place next Saturday will probably be very successful. The entries for the various "events" are numerous, and some of the entrants are known to be so evenly matched that good fun may fairly be expected from their struggles. The sports will be held within the railings at Rotten Row near the Bandstand, and there will probably be a pavilion for the use of ladies. Besides the sports which have been advertised, there is to be a pony steeplechase over a half mile course, in which it is [illegible] of the [illegible] who have distinguished themselves at hockey will be competitors. The palkee race is sure to be the cause of much amusement, as the owners of the palkees must run twenty yards before getting into them and some of them have not run for years past.

"It is generally supposed," observes the *Ceylon Times*, "that amongst the other advantages which this island enjoys is an entire immunity from earthquakes and Tennent, in a note on page 16, vol I, says that 'beyond the very slightest symptoms of disturbance, earthquakes are unknown in Ceylon.' But an unmistakeable shock of earthquake appears to have been felt in several parts of the Central Province early on Saturday morning, 19th September, not [illegible] of a serious nature, but sufficiently sharp to awaken people from their slumbers. The earth was distinctly felt to vibrate, windows, [illegible] and crockery rattled, beds swayed [illegible] and the unusual disturbance was attended with the [illegible] rumbling sound peculiar to earthquakes. One of the Colombo papers publishes [illegible] some forty letters, from nearly as many [illegible] stations, on the subject."

Besides [illegible] as [illegible] of a soldier of the [illegible] Regiment [illegible] the correspondent of the [illegible] writes from Ajmere:—"From all accounts that can be gathered, it [illegible] that the man Tighe had a friend, who [illegible] in a quarrel with the murdered man Wheeler, had been struck. This some say, was the cause which irritated Tighe to such an extent as to cause the murder. Others, again, account for it by reason of the murdered man's getting Tighe into confinement by giving evidence against him." The correspondent considers neither of these reasons sufficient to explain the crime, and he proceeds to give the facts, which are as follows:—"At about 3 or 4 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 17th instant, Tighe got up, loaded his rifle, and deliberately shot Wheeler, who was sleeping near him, through the head. This done, he ran down the [illegible] to where the corporal named Davis, was [illegible] But the [illegible] report having wakened Davis and many others [illegible] Tighe found [illegible] he could [illegible] to bring his [illegible] [illegible]ed, and he consequently fired upwards [illegible] waist while the [illegible] was [illegible] position. The bullet struck a few inches above the corporal's head. Tighe was then at once seized [illegible] and taken off to the guard-room [illegible] cause of the attack on the corporal is unknown. Tighe is a man of eighteen years' service, who had gained two good conduct badges, but lost them previous to this [illegible] The unfortunate victim was a young [illegible] against whom there seems to have been nothing. Tighe will probably be tried by a court-martial when all the facts of the case will doubtless be brought out. The murder seems to have been of the most cold-blooded, deliberate, and cowardly nature.

The following is extracted from Captain [illegible]ley's Ladakh Diary, from 7th to 12th September 1874:—During the week two or three traders have arrived from Yarkand, from what they say I do not anticipate that "congi" will be granted to the caravan this year much earlier than usual. It seems to be the general opinion that it will, at any rate, be delayed until the arrival in the country of Mr. Shaw. According to their accounts, too, it is not only from this side that an unusually large importation of merchandise is being made this season into the dominions of Ameer Yakoob Beg, for two Russian merchants are reported to have reached Kashghar with a caravan composed of a considerable quantity of chintzes and piece-goods of sorts, so that there is every prospect of the Yarkandis having a large field to choose from this winter in gratifying their tastes for gaudy wearing-apparel. Although an influx of goods from the Russian side is not perhaps what Mr. Russell would most desire to see awaiting his first venture in Eastern Turkistan, it will, at any rate, give him every opportunity of showing to the best the excellence of the manufactures of Manchester, and may, I trust, in this way do a good deal towards eventually establishing a preference for all goods imported, as his are, direct from England. I am afraid, however, from what is said just now about the Yarkand market, that it may take some time to establish this preference, and that Mr. Russell may have to wait somewhat longer than he anticipates, before effecting a sale of all his goods, but any time he has to remain in the country will be most profitably expended in gaining an insight into the working of Central-Asian trade, and finding out what articles of commerce are best suited to the Turkistan market. The traffic of the past week has consisted of 30 horse-loads from Eastern Turkistan, and 15 horse-loads from the Maharajah's territory, while 7 horse loads have gone out to Yarkand, and 5 to British India via Kulu, and 20 to the Maharajah's territory.

THE FLOOD IN THE KISTNA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE "MADRAS MAIL."]

BEZWARRAH, 29TH SEPT.

The Kistna washed over the Masulipatam Canal at Woloor and other places. The River Dyke burst at Seekakolum, where it is reported there has been loss of life. The tapal is stopped. The Revenue, Engineer, and Police officers are all on the alert. Grain is being distributed gratis, where boats are procurable, and the inundated villagers are being relieved and rescued. The river has subsided eleven inches.

BEZWARRAH, 30TH SEPT.

The water has subsided five feet. The greatest anxiety is felt concerning the Divi taluq, but it [illegible] Some villages have been five feet under water [illegible] people without food for three days. On Sunday the water rose 18 feet five inches over the anicut. The previous highest flood was 17 feet [illegible] inches.

TO WHIST PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should feel obliged if any of your numerous readers would decide a point at Long Whist. Can a player, being in eight holes, call honours after the first four cards have been played? In this case the trick had not been turned.

A. C.

Bombay, 2nd October.

THE RAIN-FALL OF 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Fourteen years ago, there used to be, and I hope still flourishes, a man named "W. J. Symonds," who, in the interest of science, used to advertise for copies of the registers of rainfall made by others in various parts of Great Britain, and favour those, who sent him reliable figures, with a copy of a lithographed map, prepared by him, showing the rainfall, as distributed over the British Isles; this map, so given, and given gratis, being trusted to be a stimulant to further exertions on the part of such contributors. Does such a man exist in India? and, if so, can you favour me with his address? The rainfall in India is so very partial that such a map, even of the Bombay Presidency, let alone that of India, would be most interesting.

If such an enterprising man does not exist, why do not the Scientific Department of Government take the matter in hand?

For my own part I will gladly give that Department, wherever it is to be found, a reliable copy of the rain register for the last six years for the various and different parts of this Presidency, such as I can, if it is of any use to them.

J. L. G.

THE CONDITION OF BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not know whether your wanderings have ever led you to a charming little retreat about ten miles from Bombay, named Bandora. If not, I may tell you nature designed it for a sanatarium; but the indolence and apathy of the powers that be are fast allowing it to become a jungle ornamented with ruins. Bandora relies for its interest, not merely upon its natural beauties of situation and [illegible] historic interest of its ruined Portuguese churches and fortifications. These for the antiquarian, but the philanthropists, too, may find pleasing evidences of an active loving Christianity in the great and good work done by the Sisters of the Convent and the Brothers of St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital. These rescue the waifs and strays of society, and feed, clothe, and educate them, and finally place them in circumstances far beyond what their humble beginnings pointed to.

I am sure it is refreshing even to a member of another community, such as myself, to visit these charitable institutions and see so much love on the part of the helpers and so much gratitude from the children. To allude to these things is not the object of my letter, I mentioned them only to show how desirable it is this pretty little place should not be allowed to run to desolation. I understand there is at present residing there the Assistant Collector of Tanna, who does minister a little to the wants of the community; also representatives of the Woods and Forests Department, and shortly another Government luminary from Bombay; still the roadsides are allowed to become perfect jungles diversified with heaps of stones and refuse. A Parsee gentleman very generously offered lately to construct a dipping well at his own cost for the poor, and wanted certain little concessions, but so many official obstructions were put in his way that he has almost abandoned the idea. Byron wrote something about a place with wild weeds gathering on the walls and dogs howling at the gates, but it is worse than this even with Bandora, for in the morning "things rank and gross possess it merely" and at night it is "a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours." An indisputable right of way, has been permitted practically to be made impassable, so that altogether the Banderites are disgusted at the weight of officialdom which cannot extract a few rupees from a paternal Government for works of local improvement.

VOX POPULI.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY TATLER.

[illegible] is a question which has [illegible] more this week. A black [illegible] mistake by a person and [illegible] wagon, or other plebeian [illegible] circumstance to occur on [illegible] The idea is monstrous! More[illegible] enormous-minded, large pawed, aggres[illegible] avaricious, might remove [illegible] mistake a black pug, but a lady do such a thing! Again, the idea is monstrous! It is [illegible] from the series of advertisements which [illegible] have published that that little black pug will likely be the cause of considerable bloodshed. First, some one wanted the lady who [illegible] and removed the little black pug—O would I had been that pug!—to return it. Then a friend of the lady advertises curtly and sternly that if the owner of the black pug will publish his address he will be communicated with. Undismayed by visions of pistols, somebody, who is probably the original advertiser, quietly advertises that a black pug strayed from such and such an address. The public may well consider all these facts with anxiety. Even while these lines are being written the champion who speculated the sum of one rupee and, as it were, challenged the asperser of the lady who fondled the dog to publish his address, may be committing murder, or searching, dagger in hand, behind all the trees and milk-bushes in a certain compound in Nepean Road, thirsting for blood. Oh, puppies and cats! will nobody interfere? Here be fine goings on in the King's name! Help! help!!

It is two or three months ago since you reported the purport of an animated conversation which took place in the High Court between Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson. The Serjeant said he had seen a number of juries in his life, but of all the juries he had ever seen, Bombay juries were the worst. Mr. Justice Bayley replied in effect that he also had seen a number of juries in his life, but of all the juries he had ever seen, Bombay juries were the best. The Serjeant differed from the Judge, and the Judge from the Serjeant, and as a matter of course the Bench had the final "differ." Mr. Serjeant Atkinson must have been rather amused, if not gratified, to see the newspaper reports of a speech which Mr. Justice Bayley delivered to the common jury at the last Criminal Sessions. That speech was anything but complimentary to at least one Bombay jury. The jurymen were told in so many words that they were remarkably stupid, for they were quite satisfied of the innocence of the person they were trying without thinking it worth their while to listen to his defence, whereas he (the Judge) held the opinion that a case for the prosecution had never been more clearly and satisfactorily proved. It would be difficult after this little affair to understand the principle upon which the learned Judge thinks so highly of Bombay juries. It has been suggested that when a jury give a verdict which coincides with his own notions of the case, then Bombay jurymen are very good; but when they give a verdict different from what he thinks it ought to be, then Bombay jury men are very much like what Mr. Serjeant Atkinson described them to be. But I do not altogether agree with this suggestion, as even a Judge would confess that it would be rather unjust to a respectable body of men giving a verdict according to the best of their judgment and ability if they were publicly snubbed and abused because [illegible] his own preconceived notions of [illegible]

There are a great number of very curious objects, both animate and inanimate, to be seen at the High Court, and some of them are studies to the enquiring and enigmas to the uninitiated. Perhaps not the least curious and interesting of these objects is the work of art which surmounts the portal to the judicial seat in the principal Court. I refer to the armorial bearings of England there suspended. I have speculated sometimes on the character of the artist who executed that work. That he had talent of a very high order and originality of conception is obvious to the most ordinary beholder. That he had also a vein of cynicism as well as sarcasm I cannot doubt. Look at the British Lion as he there appears, and you will be compelled to confess that he is not a common-place beast. There is a convivial Bacchanalian air about him that attracts you almost irresistibly. His tongue is thrust out in a waggish way, his dishevelled locks curl over his nose in a manner which gives him a rakish not to say dissipated air, and a general appearance of having just tumbled out of bed. The Unicorn, as the creature of fable is, we know, wonderful; but as rendered by the creative genius of the artist he is still more so. With legs protruding from extraordinary and unexpected parts of his anatomy and a development of muscle that is truly astonishing, he gazes at the spectator with feeble imbecility, concentrated chiefly in his left eye. Between the two are seven little lions (produced with startling faithfulness to nature) with their little tails all curling upwards and in the various attitudes of defiance and rampancy, supposed to be indicative of the derision with which Britons regard their foes, and that determination never, *never*, NEVER to be slaves which they take every occasion, opportune or inopportune, of asserting. I was in Court one day during the Sessions, and if ever I felt any doubt of Balaam's ass having left collateral descendants they were entirely removed when I looked into the jury box. A more "unbrilliant" looking collection I think it would have been difficult to muster even in Bombay. But when the learned counsel for the prisoner rose, and, after describing them in glowing language as the most intelligent jury he had ever, in his large and varied experience, had the pleasure of addressing, stated that he never left a case in the hands of any other jury with such perfect confidence that it would be accorded that careful discrimination and impartial consideration which it demanded, I thought I saw a quiver in the lion's eye. I looked attentively, and I saw—you may believe me or not just as you like—that lion tip three distinct winks at the unicorn.

"Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is to dwell together in unity!" So at least people say or sing on Sunday; so they do *not* seem to reflect next morning. But among all the difficult people to get on well together doctors and parsons seem to have a recognized pre-eminence. In one up-country station they are blessed with two padrés and two missionaries—besides at least half a score of doctors; and yet, good and healthy as they ought to be in consequence, it is [illegible] that if you omit these gentlemen you will find there a most amiable and harmonious community! The learned professions, strangely enough, gain somehow a most unenviable distinction all over the world, so long as they are pleased to take so prominent a part in local quarrels of a public as well as private character. Who is in fault, it may be often very difficult to determine. It can scarcely be that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," because it is their irrepressible activity most often that brings about the conflict. It is not many months since the public press recorded how the spare time of a certain civil surgeon, not unknown for a queer mixture of kindliness and aggressiveness to a large circle in Bombay, was occupied in collecting offerings of money and other good things for the poor pensioned families in his district. Instantly right and left the chaplain thunders forth the utterance of his indignation, invoking authorities, military as well as ecclesiastical, to protect him from such personal affront, and his sacred office from such implied censure. If charities are to be distributed in a parish, who can have the right to do this except the parson? And so, if others interfere, what course is open to a minister of peace but open war? So, "charge, Doctor, charge, on. Peaceful, on;" whilst outsiders wonder what will be the issue of the conflict. However—months slip by, and a second chaplain comes to the front,—mild, peace-loving, sociable, wishing for nothing so much as a quiet useful life. But never was a person so deceived [illegible] such were his expectations. No "[illegible]" that for him! Fort walls afford no immunity from civil strife and debate. It was not, therefore, unforeseen that if he should be so ill-advised as to meddle with outside politics, if he should interfere with management of schools, &c., he would certainly repent of it—should he [illegible] a committee of gentlemen who had common interest in the cause of education, he might find too late that committees are not always a source of strength, nor a scene of harmony. Your "Tatler" therefore is "not surprised to learn," from visitors who come from those remote regions, that great has been the wrath of the local Achilles, and dire the strife of tongues! From all he hears, the most angry debate in the Paris House of Assembly would seem a joke compared with those tumultuous meetings. The school has outgrown its old well-established name. How shall it be henceforth known? What saint will give special patronage to the institution? The champions of Protestantism pure and simple can abide no saint; and very vehement is the language of the leader of opposition, in his zeal for the glorious cause, in which, good man, he has already braved the dangers of many a civil war—and then to have struggled ineffectually after all! But it may not be too late for another gallant charge; and a civil court may yet decide for the Doctor and pure Protestantism.

UNDAUNTED by the rebuff which Tommy the training pedestrian gave me the other morning when I generously sought to save him from the effects of what I supposed were vile mesmeric spells, I proceeded to the neighbourhood of Back Bay the other morning, and there, sure enough, did I see Tommy tearing along the ground just as I left him doing a fortnight before. It looked as if Tommy had been wound up by machinery to go on for ever. I approached him fearlessly, and watching my opportunity, when he stopped I went up to him, and endeavoured to assume a knowing and sporting air, which, as you know, is done either by speaking like Sir J. D. Astley, the member for North Lincolnshire, or wearing very tight trousers and tipping your hat a little on one side. "Good morning, Sir," says I, "you did that little spurt in thundering good time. So help my Bob, your paces were A.1." He smiled, and blushed the hue of his rosy jersey and murmured, "Get out!" His friend, who was still holding his watch in the palm of his right hand, as I saw him doing a fortnight before, remarked that he thought Tommy would do now. He had lost all his superfluous beef, and had derived lots of fibre from eating raw chops. Moreover, Tommy was clear in his wind, and if his bellows could just hold out in training for another day or two it was a brass candlestick to a monkey that Tommy would eat up all his opponents in the forthcoming Football Club 150 yards handicap. I thought it was bad enough for Tommy to feed on raw chops, but to eat his opponents was monstrous, and I made a determination there and then to go down to the ground on the day of the races and have Mr. Tommy apprehended by three of Mr. Souter's new Canaries. This would save some sweet innocent looking young men I know from falling victims to Mr. Tommy's anthropophagitic inclinations. However, I mastered my true emotions, and said coolly that Mr. Tommy exhibited a rare turn of fetlock, and his staying powers seemed to me to be capable of going any distance. Mr. Tommy smiled at me, taking me, I suppose, to be a very knowing [illegible] all his upper clothing except a large white and blue-spotted cravat which Mr. Tommy put round his neck several times, and drew from the pocket of his great coat a flask and offered me a thimbleful. I whispered, "I don't mind if I do." I then remarked cheerily, "I suppose you know the Races have been put off for another week!" The pair looked at me with amazement. Tommy said, "No," and his friend "Impossible." "Fact," however, said I laconically. "O my," cried Tommy, "then it's all up with me. I couldn't stand training for another week." His friend looked very serious, commenced to weep, and then called for the flask. Tommy wept also, and became so excited that he plucked the flask from his friend's mouth. Shortly after this, Tommy said, "Blow the handicap! I shan't trouble m'shlf any more bout't. Can't stand it, 'ole fellar. 'Twon't do." Then he put the flask to his head again, asked me irreverently for the loan of my gingham, and commenced to hug his friend and to laugh and cry alternately. He then waved his hat over his head, and shouted "Hip, hip, hooray," and his friend "shur'd him he w's sz'holly goo' fellow." I saw how it was. The announcement of the postponement of the Races had proved too much for their heads, which the overtraining of their limbs had weakened, and I fled from the spot fearful that somebody would apprehend me on a charge of bringing about the catastrophe. The last I saw of Tommy's friend was him struggling to put his hat in his pocket and his watch on his head.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI—BARODA AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now an accomplished fact that Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee is the Dewan-elect of the Gaekwar, and it will not therefore be out of place here to review Mr. Dadabhai's connection with the Baroda State. Mr. Dadabhai first went to Baroda in the month of February 1871 to solicit as usual the patronage of His Highness Mulharao to the East India Association. But the Maharaja, acting under the advice of the then favourite and the notorious Bulwantrao Rahoorker, turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of Mr. Dadabhai, and Mr. Dadabhai soon after left Baroda, no doubt impressed with the wisdom of His Highness Mulharao in refusing to contribute in any way to his hobby—the East India Association. After some months, Mr. Dadabhai was again suddenly summoned to Baroda to advise the Gaekwar about his intending visit to Bombay to meet His Excellency Lord Northbrook. What advice Mr. Dadabhai then gave to the Maharaja is not known, but it is a patent fact that the Maharaja never came to Bombay. It was at this time that the celebrated question of "precedence" was raised, which resulted in His Highness's actually sending to England one Hurrichund Chintamon, a photographer of Bombay, as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Gaekwar, to get redress for this fine-drawn and fanciful grievance. We are glad that Mr. Hurrichund Chintamon has not succeeded in his attempts, but he is known to figure in England to this day, no doubt agitating the question, and is still maintained by the wily Durbarees perhaps to overawe the Resident and the Government of India.

At this time Mr. Dadabhai remained at Baroda for nearly three months, and is currently reported to have performed some prodigies of private work for the Gaekwar, which the grateful prince rewarded with a truly princely gift of some fifty thousand rupees. Soon after Mr. Dadabhai returned to England and the notorious Nana Khanvilker, who had then been recently appointed the Dewan of the Gaekwar, first inaugurated that celebrated "*Nuzzerana*" system, which was alone sufficient to undermine all justice and equity in the raj. To add to the horrors of these times, the Maharaja took it into his head to confiscate the inams and jaghires of the ancient Sirdars, which he is known to have lavished with no sparing hand on the new and rising minions of his Court. The Sirdars as a class were always looked upon by the former Gaekwars as the first leaders, who at the risk of their lives conquered the fair province of Guzerat for the Peishwa under the generalship of the first Gaekwar. This injured class of Sirdars, with large families and with larger retainers, found it difficult to keep up the traditional grandeur and position of their families, and they strongly remonstrated with this Gaekwar, urging among other matters that the jaghires ought not to be stopped or confiscated as the revenues of the State had nearly trebled since the times of the old and celebrated Syajirao Gaekwar, who had finally fixed and settled the amount of their jaghire by granting them *bona-fide* sunnuds. Besides the zoolooms, vagaries, and rapacities of the already proud officials, both at Baroda and in the provinces, [illegible] attained to giant proportions when backed by the Maharaja. Even the ladies of the Court felt the oppression of the Maharaja, and, to sum up the whole of Baroda muddle, it must be said that almost all classes of the people, from the Sirdars to the poor ryots, had some sort of complaint or grievance, either against the Gaekwar or his much-loved officials. Fortunately for [illegible] the high-minded and sagacious Resident, instead of backing the Maharaja as was done by his predecessors, strongly advised His Highness to mend his ways and turn out these officials; but in vain. In the meantime the public opinion in India was so strong against the Gaekwar that the Government of India was obliged to issue a Commission of Enquiry into the grievances of the Baroda people. Mr. Dadabhai was at this time again called in to advise the Maharaja in this his hour of tribulation. The Commission after long and protracted sittings ended, and in its report strongly expressed itself to be satisfied as regards the truth of the grievances which Colonel Phayre had in vain asked the Maharaja to redress. Colonel Phayre no doubt ought to be congratulated on the result of this Commission. A less steady, determined, and popular officer, would have succumbed under the trial, as the Gaekwar and his zealous officers spared no pains to suppress evidence of all sorts from coming before the Commission. The final decision of the Government of India came after some months, during which time the Gaekwar, as is stated in the issue of the English *Times* of the 1st September 1874, "continued a career of extravagance which, if not positively criminal, was not calculated, at all events, to prepossess the Commission in his favour. In the course of a tour which he undertook previous to a rather singular matrimonial alliance, and which occupied six weeks or thereabouts, he is said to have spent not less than £120,000, and the marriage ceremonies which followed were costly in proportion."

The magnitude and importance of this final decision of the Government of India appears to be now quite under-rated by the Gaekwar. The Gaekwar has as yet not dismissed his old and corrupt Durbarees, but still harbours them and dotes upon them, while Mr. Dadabhai is simply made a nominal Dewan, perhaps to shield these corrupt Durbarees. Nana Khanvilker shines out in his additional glory of "Prutinidhi," or Viceroy, under whom Mr. Dadabhai has no doubt to work. It is a great pity that Mr. Dadabhai has not as yet inaugurated any distinct or vigorous policy. He is simply parleying with the old Durbarees, who certainly claim the honour of bringing him to Baroda, and who naturally have great claims on Mr. Dadabhai's gratitude. Half measures in Baroda politics have never succeeded and will never succeed. Mr. Dadabhai is now throwing away a splendid opportunity of gaining the support of the British Government by keeping up and in a way upholding these very Durbarees, who, as he well knows, have brought the Baroda State to the verge of utter ruin and lawlessness. Colonel Phayre has all along maintained the prestige of the paramount power, and has firmly and effectually exposed the wicked doings of the Baroda courtiers, and it now behoves Mr. Dadabhai to complete what Colonel Phayre has already so ably done. As long as these officers have the ear of the weak-minded Maharaja, Mr. Dadabhai will have attempted all reforms in vain, and the present half-and-half policy of Mr. Dadabhai does not augur well, either to the Maharaja or to the numerous and oppressed ryots.

Great praises are openly bestowed upon Mr. Dadabhai for some proclamations said to have originated with him; but we take this opportunity of positively stating that Colonel Phayre and the Government of India very strongly advised the Gaekwar on the subject of these very proclamations, and these much-vaunted proclamations have been in a way almost forced upon the Gaekwar. We are sure Mr. Dadabhai will not take upon himself the credit which properly belongs to others, and it is our duty to expose any such attempt. We wish the friends of Mr. Dadabhai would strictly confine themselves to sober facts and not allow themselves to run into ecstacies at the fancied doings of Mr. Dadabhai. The award of Rs. 5,000 for jewellery and Rs. 6,000 as an annual allowance to the widow of one Syajee is not Mr. Dadabhai's doing. This lady is no other than the now celebrated Ruckmabaee. It was Colonel Phayre and the Government of India who strongly urged upon the Gaekwar to settle with this lady, who is his brother's wife, and free her from any restrains, and the Maharaja personally agreed to the above terms. Her petition dates as far back as September 1873, and it was brought before the Commission, who noted that the poor lady should be released from the clutches of the Gaekwar, and a suitable allowance be made for her. So Mr. Dadabhai has had after all nothing to do with this matter.

We are no detractors of Mr. Dadabhai, but we at the same time think it our duty to state stern facts and give credit to those to whom credit is due. We will be the first to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai if he succeeds at all in giving redress to the numerous grievances of the Gaekwar's subjects. But at present with Nana Khanvilker as Prutinidhi and a host of condemned Durbarees as responsible officers, the prospect appears to be very gloomy. The success of Mr. Dadabhai will certainly show what educated natives are capable of doing, and he will be an additional example of educated statesmen who have rescued sinking and utterly helpless States.

SHERIFFABS.

EXECUTION OF A SEPOY AT BANGALORE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, 29th SEPTEMBER.

The sepoy of the 36th Regiment N. I., who was tried by court martial and condemned to be hanged on Friday last, for the murder of the Subadar Major of the same regiment, got only a temporary reprieve after all, as the sentence was carried out this morning in the presence of all the native troops in garrison, and very much to their dissatisfaction. There has been considerable secrecy maintained throughout the whole affair, and the sepoys (amidst curses "not loud but deep") utter very ugly tales concerning it. One thing seems pretty certain, that, although plenty of the man's comrades were present when he committed the deed for which he has suffered, not one could be got to own to "seeing it done." Moreover, it is rumoured that he was actually tried by the civil power first, sentenced only to three years' imprisonment, and then claimed by the military authorities, in order that he might be sentenced to death. This, however, can scarcely be true, neither is there any actual proof that such was the case; although no doubt exists that his victim, by persecuting both the man and his wife, gave sufficient room for the plea of extenuating circumstances, to warrant the belief that no civil court would have condemned him to suffer the extreme penalty.

It is finally settled that H. M.'s 89th Regiment will leave Bangalore in spite of the "influential petition," the "programme of movements" containing final instructions for their departure being already published. It is curious that with a railway available the Government goes to the expense (a far greater one) of finding camp equipage and baggage transport for this corps to march to Madras; and still more curious that they are bringing the 45th Regiment up from Madras to Bangalore by rail, only to shift them back again to Madras within the year *en route* for Europe, as they are on the roster for home in 1875-6. The story goes that when in Abyssinia the 45th were *promised "the best stations in the presidency they were sent to,"* and that it is in fulfilment of this pledge they are to be brought here.

BOMBAY.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Newsa Chimnajee was convicted of the theft of a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 49, the property of James White. The prisoner, [illegible] imprisonment.

WANDERING BROKERS.—The lease of the premises in Meadow Street, which had been rented by the native brokers, expired on the 1st inst. They have chosen to give up the premises and to carry on their transactions in the streets. According to the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has undertaken, however, to build a hall for them at his own expense, which is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mrs. Brett charged her cook, a Portuguese, with misappropriating five annas. She stated that the prisoner had received a sum of money from her for bazaar expenses, but had failed to account for the five annas. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to two weeks' imprisonment.

THE NEW DRAMA.—The talented amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club give, at the Grant Road Theatre, a family performance to-night, when will be produced a five-act romantic drama entitled "Laungdedin." As the weather is clear, we trust the ladies will take the opportunity offered them to come and witness the performance of the company.

AN ARTICLED CLERK.—The Judges of the High Court have allowed Mr. Nujjerally Fattehally to be an articled clerk to a Bombay Solicitor without passing the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. An exception has been made in Mr. Nujjerally's case to the rule which makes the passing of the University Examination necessary, owing to the fact that, before going up for the Civil Service Examination in England, in which he failed, he had passed examinations in certain other subjects.

THE following is the Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I. this evening at the Marine Lines, commencing at 5-45 P.M.:—

March	Inauguration	J. Rivière.
Overture	Les Dragons De Villars	Millart.
[illegible]	Die Grossfurstin	Flotow.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchess	Strauss.
Selection	Zampa	Herold.
Valse	Freudings Lieders	J. Gung'l.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Herve.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—Yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, a Mrs. Sharp charged her servant, one Premjee Nanoo, with the theft of a rupee and a pair of trousers, the property of her son. It appeared that the prosecutrix had for some considerable time missed money, together with articles of dress, without being able to discover the thief. Yesterday morning, however, she had marked a rupee and placed it on a table, and upon returning to look for it a short time after, it was not to be found. The prisoner was suspected, and upon being searched by the police the marked rupee as well as the trousers were found in his possession. His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—These amateurs commence their season to-night at the Victoria Theatre. A new play, "Gopichund," is announced for the occasion. It was first performed in Poona, whence the members of this company have returned after a brilliant season of three months. The Poona papers speak highly of the piece, and we have no doubt, from the care and attention with which this company have lately produced their plays, that this one will receive the approbation of the public. The band of the 6th Brigade R. A. is engaged for the occasion, and the Theatre is to be decorated, and its approaches and surroundings illuminated. We wish the company a bumper house.

RAILWAY PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Gunesh Ramkrishna was charged by Constable Curtis, of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with neglecting to give due notice of the dangerous nature of certain goods in his charge taken to the G. I. P. Railway for conveyance. It appeared that on the 30th ultimo a Railway police sepoy observed smoke issuing from a box which was lying among others in the Company's godown. He immediately went up, and separating the burning box from the rest, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The box was opened, and upon examination was found to contain large bottles of sulphuric and nitric acid. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ASSAULT.—A Greek seaman of the B. S. Humaon was charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with having assaulted a Pathan named Shariff Razoo. Both complainant as well as the accused were working with others in the hold of the vessel, when a piece of wood which the defendant held in his hand accidentally struck the complainant, who immediately rushed upon the seaman with a heavy plank, and the accused in self-defence seized a crowbar that was lying near him and inflicted a slight wound on the complainant's head. George Melvie, the chief officer of the ship, stated he saw the Pathan in the act of rushing upon the defendant and immediately interposed and succeeded in separating them. After hearing further evidence, his Worship cautioned and discharged the defendant.

TRANSMITTING A CLUBBED PACKET CONTRARY TO POSTAL REGULATIONS.—Yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, a Marwarree was charged by Mr. Frank Yates, an inspector of Post Offices, with the above offence. The accused was defended by Mr. Shewshunker, pleader. It appeared that the defendant, a merchant, had written to Ahmedabad to the address of one of his constituents a letter, which was found to contain thirteen enclosures, addressed to as many different people, residents of Ahmedabad. The Postmaster of Ahmedabad stated on oath that when the letter passed through his hands, he suspected that it was a "clubbed" packet, and to satisfy himself, opened it. Mr. Shewshunker urged in defence that his client was unacquainted with the addresses of the people he was desirous of writing to, and had accordingly selected the most convenient method of communicating with them. The defendant's intention was not to defraud the Postal Department of any legal charges, but had merely adopted the plan from a natural desire to extend his business as a merchant. After some little discussion His Worship postponed the case till Thursday next to enable Mr. Yates to procure further evidence.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.—One Arjun Jadowjee, a cotton merchant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with having made a false declaration at the Custom House, contrary to Section 216 of Customs Act VI 1863. Mr. Hearn prosecuted and Mr. Jefferson defended the accused. It appeared that Mr. Jefferson's client, who is a cotton merchant, had attempted to ship from Carnac Bunder 29 bales of cotton, of which 14 were of inferior quality that he entered in the shipping bills at the value of [illegible] per candy. The officer in charge of the wharf at Carnac [illegible] refused to pass the 29 bales, as upon examination he had found the cotton of the 14 bales in question of a quality worth at most Rs. 40 per candy. John Miller, a Customs Wharfinger, deposed that he had had a conversation with the accused in respect of 29 bales of cotton which he (witness) had detained in consequence of 14 of the number being of very inferior quality. He had asked the defendant why he had valued the cotton at Rs. 183 per candy when the actual rate of cotton of that description was considerably less, and he replied that the price entered in the shipping bills was his own valuation. Witness continued to say that he had, in the presence of the defendant, opened the ends of the bales and extracting a handful of cotton from each was able to satisfy himself of its description.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jefferson.—The 14 bales are marked "damaged." The defendant told me and the Deputy Commissioner that the cotton in the damaged bales was as good as that in the others. He also told me that the cotton had been purchased up-country at a certain price. The best cotton is valued at from Rs. 175 to Rs. 190 per candy.

Mr. Jefferson contended that as the witness had merely pulled out a handful of cotton from the end of each of the 14 bales, he could not possibly declare what might have been actually contained in the bales and the quality of their entire contents was not to be judged from this mode of examination. The process of pressing cotton was such, that it was impossible to preserve the ends of the bales from being somewhat damaged, and notwithstanding the specimens produced in Court which had been extracted from the ends of the bales, he was prepared to prove that the 14 bales of cotton were in point of fact of very fair quality. Mr. Jefferson then asked for a postponement to enable him to summons witnesses who would be prepared to prove this as well as that the defendant's valuation of the cotton did not exceed the price he had originally paid for it.

His Worship accordingly adjourned the case till Tuesday next.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE B. I. S. Navigation Company's steamer Almora, Captain MacCallum, from Calcutta, when entering the harbour yesterday morning, ran down and sunk the salt boat Nag Punchmi, lying at anchor and bound to the ship Louisa Fletcher, loading for Penang. The prow's crew were rescued by two tonies, which happened to be passing. An official Government enquiry into the loss and collision is, we understand, likely to take place as is usual. This is a very necessary matter in this case, as the steamer seems to have kept her course after the collision and proceeded to her anchorage, leaving the crew of the prow to their fate, and without attempting to ascertain, by immediately dropping their anchor and sending a boat, in what state the prow was after receiving the steamer's blow. We trust the conduct of the pilot in charge of this steamer will be looked into in the interests of all the small crafts that ply in our harbour. It is surely misfortune enough to have one's property sunk, and lives placed at the mercy of a strong ebb tide for ever so short a time, even where prompt aid is extended by the other colliding vessel. But to be sunk and deserted, and no immediate efforts made to ascertain the state of the other craft, even though the difference of the two crafts is numerically and objectively as great as that between the s.s. Almora and salt prow Nag Punchmi, seems to our long-shore ideas to be "too much of the monkey."

THE APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has issued the following notification in view of the departure of the Commander-in-Chief by the mail steamer on Monday next:—

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1874.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., having completed his tenure of the Command of the Army of this Presidency, has intimated his intention of returning to England on the 5th instant. His Excellency the Governor in Council feels it a pleasurable duty to place on record the high sense which the Government entertain of the manner in which His Excellency has exercised his Command.

Sir Augustus Spencer had earned the character of a thorough soldier and good disciplinarian before he was placed at the head of this Army, and although during the 5 years' tenure of his office he has had no opportunity of seeing the troops under his command engaged in active service in the field, he has steadily persevered in those measures which will fit them for such an emergency.

The drill, the discipline, and the general moral and material well-being of the Army have been the objects of his careful thought. He has visited every important station in his command, and the uniform good conduct of the Army is a source of congratulation to himself as well as to Government. He will be able hereafter to look back with pride and satisfaction on an Army standing so high in drill and in discipline as that which he hands over to his successor.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, in bidding Sir Augustus Spencer a hearty farewell, begs to tender to him the best thanks of Government, not only for the manner which he has administered the important office of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, but also for the steady and loyal support which as a Member of the Executive Council he has always afforded Government in the general administration of the Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the honours due to the Commander-in-Chief shall be continued to be paid to Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., until his departure from Aden.

INDIAN NEWS.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—On Sunday afternoon last the people living on the north side of the Municipal slaughter-house were frightened by the appearance of an enormous snake on the roof of one of their thatched structures. The snake measured fourteen feet, and the thickness of its body was that of a full sized bamboo. The gentleman in charge of the slaughter-house loaded his double-barrelled gun, and proceeded to the spot; and when the snake lifted its head to make a dart, he shot it in the head, and it rolled down. The people then attacked the reptile, but they found great difficulty in killing it, and it was not till the head had been completely smashed that the snake died.—*Englishman.*

STUNG TO DEATH BY HORNETS.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on the 17th instant on the body of a female aged about 65 years. The poor woman met her death under very painful circumstances. She went on the previous day about noon into some Chena land near her house when she was attacked by a number of hornets that had a nest there. She seems to have cried out, and her son came to her rescue. He describes her being attacked by "hundreds" of them, and that when he arrived on the spot she was lying on the ground helpless from the effects of the stings. Her body was dreadfully swollen. He and some other relatives (who were also slightly stung in removing her) carried her into her house, and, under the direction of a native practitioner, administered remedies, which, however, did no good, for the poor woman died that night at 8 o'clock.—*Ceylon Times.*

SCARCITY OF LIVE STOCK IN OUDH.—The scant supply of sheep and bullocks is becoming a serious question in Oudh. To whatever cause it may be attributed, it is a matter of anxious consideration both to the Government and the people. Alarming reports of cattle-poisoning are occasionally heard, some of which afterwards prove to be without foundation. Many deaths are reported from cattle-disease; but the nature of the disease is not ascertained, and remedial measures, therefore, cannot in most cases be adopted. We have heard that three to four hundred cattle have died in Nawabgunge from some unknown disease. This disease is so fatal that the cattle die within two or three hours after the attack. The dead cattle, we are afraid, will not be replaced for a long time. The advances of *takavi* sanctioned is a wise remedial measure. We only hope that Government officers will liberally make these advances wherever a clear case for relief is shown. The people are sure to take advantage of the remedial measure when they understand the benefit which will accrue from it.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THERE seems a probability of the expedition on the north-eastern frontier being able to perform the duty that has been allotted to it. While it is not on a scale so ridiculously small as to be laughed at, it is not like a steam hammer employed to crack nuts. There seems a business-like arrangement about it that implies earnestness, and, we trust, presages success.

All has now been definitely settled about the expedition, and the arrangements in connection with the advance seem to have been most carefully made, and all the experience gained in former hill expeditions turned to good account, in drawing up the plan of operation for the present one. The late Looshai Expedition gave convincing proofs of the defects in the organization of the Commissariat Department, and the working of the coolie corps, owing to both being under-officered, but it is intended to have both these departments fully officered this time. The arrangements for feeding the force are on a better and more liberal scale, it has been settled that live-stock can be driven at a less expense than is incurred in carrying tins of hermetically sealed provisions, and the fresh meat thus issued will be worth double the amount of Australian tinned meat as far as nourishment goes. It is also intended that the sepoys shall also benefit by the arrangement, sheep and goats being supplied to the different regiments for periodical issue to the men, while their ordinary rations will be augmented by sundry little additions in the way of spices, &c., such as natives greatly like; and during the expedition they will receive their rations free. That the expedition will be a long one, and arduous in the wear and tear of physical energies of the men, there is little doubt; so by feeding them well, and otherwise looking after them, the greatest amount of work will be got out of them at possibly no greater expenditure than when the arrangements were less liberal. The force will consist as follows:

- 1,600 Sepoys.
- 2 Mountain Guns (Hazara Mountain Battery.)
- 1 Company Sappers and Miners.
- 1,200 Coolies.
- 80 Elephants.

The head-quarters staff is to consist of 17 officers, and the regimental staff of 12 officers, to which may be added the officers composing the survey party. The whole of the posts now along the Frontier Line will be kept up, that is to say, from Behali on the east, to Joyhing on the west; this duty will absorb 280 men. The base of operation may be said to be at Harmuttee, a tea garden on the bank of the river Dikrung, not very far distant from the hills. Here the force will be assembled, all told, by 1st December, 1874. To reach this place, they will be carried by steamer to Pichleo-Mookh, a ghaut on the Lohit River, a little above Gomiri Ghat, last year's landing-place, and thence they will march via Narainpore, to the depot at Harmuttee. This depot is to have five months' provisions stored in it, and no advance is to be made until it is known that the provisions are actually stored. When the advance is made, the force is always to have eight days' provisions with it, and the post in the immediate rear is to have fifteen days' rations stored in it for the force; officers and men are to carry two days' rations each. The advance is to be done by short marches, not more than five miles daily, and the road is be made all along practicable for elephants. A special officer will be told off to superintend the elephants, as it is not intended to incur in the present instance, the heavy loss that took place by the death of these animals in the Looshai Expedition, 46 out of 157 having died on that occasion, when working with the Cachar Column. The force will march by the road where the Borpani and Dikrung meet, and where the path goes on to the Abor villages, being their own tracks when coming down to the plains. The cultivations are plainly visible on the hill sides from the bungalow at Harmuttee. The first point reached, will very probably be the village of the Duffla chief, Hasing. The whole management of the expedition, both military and political, will be placed in the hands of the General Commanding. The men of the force are to be supplied by Government with boots, stockings, leggings, and waterproof sheets. Four doctors go with the force; and it will thus be seen that all reasonable measures are being taken to ensure success.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

TWO EDGED EXPERIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—May I be permitted through *The Times* to call attention to the recent torpedo experiments at Portsmouth, and to raise the question whether it is expedient, in the interest of the Navy, that they should be carried further as now proposed by the authorities?

At an expense, it is said, of over £18,000 spent on construction only, a double iron bottom has been built upon the Oberon, so as to represent in all its details of thickness of metal, distance between the inner and outer skins, and in the disposition of the longitudinal and vertical frames the double bottom of the Hercules. The alleged object of the experiment is to show how near to a sunken mine an ironclad of such construction may steam without receiving damage from the electric explosion of the mine.

The experiment, however, if carried so far as ultimately to sink the vessel, will also show the exact conditions as to distance from the mine and weight of charge by which an ironclad of this construction can be destroyed, and how near torpedoes should be laid to one another in a channel which it is intended to defend in order to destroy an attacking vessel.

In effect, what we are showing by these experiments, carried on in full light, before the representatives of other countries, and without any attempt at secrecy, is how best to destroy by torpedoes our own ironclads and how best to defend the harbour and narrow channels of other countries against them; for be it noted, by the wise forethought of our constructors, the ironclads of this country are the only vessels which have been constructed with double bottoms. The ironclads of France, and, with rare exceptions, those of all other countries but our own, have been constructed with single bottoms only, for the most part of wood and not of iron. Whatever increased security is given by the double iron bottom—and it cannot be doubted that it is very great, especially as against torpedoes—is wholly in favour of this country. Why, then, I would ask, are we to discover and to publish to all the world the exact conditions under which vessels so constructed can be destroyed? If we were experimenting upon models of the ships of other countries I can conceive some value might result, but we are experimenting upon our own ships only, and therefore for the benefit, as far as defence is concerned, mainly of others. The experiments cost much more even than the sum already named for the conversion of the Oberon in dockyard labour and other expenses. It is not probable that any other country will incur this cost. In the meantime let us be satisfied with the undoubted superiority which the double bottoms give to our own vessels, and if we experiment further in this direction, let us rather show the inefficiency of the vessels of other Powers than the certain means of blowing up our own.

I am, your obedient servant,

VIGILANS.

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THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

FOUR YEARS AFTERWARDS.

The subjoined letter of Mr. Hilary Skinner to the *Daily News*, written on the night of September 1st, 1870, and describing the Battle of Sedan, was captured by the French the next day, along with many other letters sent from the German head quarters. The courier fell into the hands of the garrison of Verdun, and Mr. Skinner's letter (conspicuous by a red envelope addressed to the "*Daily News* Office") was translated that same evening by Captain Terramorell, and read to the French Commandant-General Querin. In this strange manner did the first news of their Sovereign's disaster reach the garrison of Verdun, long before other parts of France were informed of what had happened. Mr. Skinner, hearing that he could get to London more rapidly than his letter could possibly arrive by a courier via Germany, resolved to make assurance doubly sure, and wrote a second description of the battle at the cost of no little personal fatigue. With this second description he travelled to London neck and neck with Dr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent. The first letter was entirely lost sight of until now, when a copy of it has been obtained through the kindness of Captain Terramorell, before-mentioned, who is residing at Nancy, as an officer *en retraite*. The lost letter possesses the advantage of having been to a large extent jotted down upon the field of battle, during the progress of the action, and in containing a vivid account of what had happened from stage to stage on that memorable day.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, CHEMERY, NEAR SEDAN,
SEPTEMBER 1.

This date, of September 1st will be a great anniversary in Germany. There has been no such victory in the world since regular warfare was invented as this taking in a trap of the Emperor and his army. I saw that a catastrophe was at hand, and have said so more than once; but such a catastrophe as this baffles all conjecture. The shutting-in was so complete; the forced marches have been so brilliantly successful. When we saw that fierce struggle (of August 30), from the heights of Honne, when all the country was alive with German troops, it was clear that the French movement upon Metz, by way of Beaumont and Thionville, could not succeed. The question was would they give it up and escape, as best they could, to the north-eastward, or would they allow themselves to be hemmed in, as the Germans hoped?

There was no shrinking among King William's infantry at the severe fatigue of winning a campaign by their legs. Never did men march so sturdily, or bear the marching better. Why you might have thought that the regiments were out for a review when they came tramping through Chemery yesterday afternoon with drums beating as they passed the Prince's quarters. Yet this was the critical time of the forced march. The men were without knapsacks, which came slowly after them in waggons, and their power of trudging on for many weary miles meant the power of catching Napoleon at a disadvantage. The Bavarians toiled northward on one road, the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Corps toiled northward on another. The Crown Prince of Saxony drew towards Sedan from the East, to bar the way to Metz, and on our left rear, or to the south-westward of the third German army, came the Wurtemberg Division in full force, with the Sixth Prussian Corps working hard to overtake them. It was a beautifully managed change of front on a large scale—that is the plainest way of putting it. The Germans advanced westward after their first victories, and found that Napoleon moved north-eastward, against their right flank. They swung round with tremendous energy, and pinned him to the Belgian frontier. From the first cannon shot, at six this morning, to the end of the battle at about four o'clock, they played a winning game, and played it well. I can give you no better notion of what I have seen than by sending the rough notes which I took on the spot.

8 A.M.—It is a splendid morning. The mist has rolled away from the great plain, which lies stretched at our feet. There is a fresh breeze on the hill side above Donchery, and every thing bright or metallic is glittering in sunshine. There is no lack of things to glitter. Helmets and bayonets, steel breastplates and brass eagles, are massed together upon the country roads and footpaths behind us. The hill-side above Donchery is occupied by the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia, by long columns of cavalry winding down to our right, and by small detachments of several regiments, with waggons and orderlies hurrying forward. Whether this battle, now briskly begun, will be called the 'Battle of Sedan' it is hard to say—names are often chosen at random. But there is Sedan on the plain before us, and there, to our right front, is a more and more determined struggle about Bazeilles. The Bavarians opened fire at six o'clock, so soon indeed as they could see through the mist to take aim at the French, and after a short delay these last pushed out very briskly to meet them. The din of cannon and mitrailleuses is almost equalled, where I sit writing, by the ceaseless rumble of waggons upon the hard roads—almost equalled but not quite, for now they fire on both sides in terrible earnest. There is a smoke cloud instead of a morning mist. Fresh puffs of smoke rise here and there among the trees as more guns are brought into action, and the two armies are clearly to be distinguished by their line of fire.

11 A.M.—The breeze still blows pleasantly over the hill, and tempers the heat of the day. But those smoke clouds are growing heavier with each succeeding hour. When I shut my eyes there is the effect of a constant roll of thunder, melting away in the distance, or pealing fiercely overhead. Since I wrote in the early morning a change has occurred which threatens the French with destruction, and the battle has well nigh become a *battue*. As you look down upon the plain it is easy to see the state of affairs. The Germans are closing round Napoleon's soldiers: they are shutting them in, and bearing them down by weight of numbers. That little town in the midst of a double circle of white smoke, with its earthworks and bastions, its tall factory buildings, and shining river, is the rallying point of the French army, which has here been entrapped, or rather brought to bay. A garrison of 80,000 men would be an anomaly in such a place as Sedan, far more than would twice the army of Bazaine be an anomaly in Metz. This battle is, therefore, one for existence on the part of the French. They must either fly across the Belgian frontier, where we see the dark line of forest northwards, or be surrounded and compelled to surrender, unless they can repulse the well-concerted attack now made upon them. Eighty thousand Frenchmen [an under estimate] have to deal with nearly 200,000 Germans. The wonderful marching powers and the dauntless energy of these Germans in always pushing forward have earned them to-day's advantage. Alas for the brave fellows on the enemy's side, who are doing their duty like men! But the Emperor has provoked the war and the Germans are bound to use every means to bring it sternly and quickly to an end.

What a circle of smoke it is! The whole district seems to be a fighting ground, or, better than this, there seem to be several battles going on at once. Straight before us there is a vigorous cannonade between some Bavarian field-pieces, which have gone close in front of the town, and some French guns of heavier metal in position on the ramparts. To our left front, the Eleventh Corps is hotly engaged with a large body of the enemy's troops on a sloping ground north-west of Sedan, whilst the Fifth Corps is moving farther northward to act upon the extreme left flank, on the road to Belgium. To our right, as we stand, though in the centre of the whole array, the Bavarians are cannonading Sedan itself from the next shoulder of the hill above Donchery and the Meuse. Farther away, on our right, there is a constant roll and rattle of firing, where the forces of the Crown Prince of Saxony are thrusting themselves to the eastward of the entrapped Frenchmen. Here are the Fourth and Twelfth (or Saxon) corps already engaged, and the corps of the Prussian guards. The line of smoke is drawing steadily round the French position: the noise of the firing increases to a roar. It is now thought that the Prussian guards are gaining ground beyond the town, where still further smoke puffs may be seen. A few light infantry, perhaps, even a travelling carriage at full gallop, might have escaped to Belgium when the battle began, had no time been wasted. But an army, with artillery and baggage, could not have retired save after some decisive success. Now that those deadly tokens, the white smoke puffs, have almost met against the back-ground of Belgian forest it would be hard for anything to get away without running the gauntlet of the Prussian cross-fire.

2 P.M.—Things have gone hard with the French since middle day. The Eleventh Corps has drawn closer and closer to their base of operations, has driven them up the sloping ground to the north-west of Sedan, and has caused them heavy loss, as may be seen from where the Crown Prince is stationed. There has been fighting in all directions, but none more severe than that with the Eleventh Corps. We have been able to distinguish lines of Prussian infantry meeting lines of Frenchmen and exchanging the terrible fusillade of the rival breech-loaders. Now one side has faltered, now the other. The French have more than once charged desperately home, till the lines appeared almost to meet, and have gained back for a moment what they had lost. But the Prussians have rallied very steadily after each check, the supports have moved up, the line has been re-formed, and the French have withered away under the fire poured upon them. Little groups of men are scattered over the fields where whole battalions stood but a minute before, and many have fallen to the ground.

There was a cavalry charge half hidden in a cloud of dust, and it seemed that the French were throwing forward their cavalry to gain a little time. The charge was over in very few minutes. Away went the cloud of dust, sweeping down towards the Prussians! It paused and grew thin for an instant, so that the horses and riders were visible, then swept back again like a retreating wave. Many men and horses had fallen, and there were dismounted troopers and riderless steeds all over the fields. It is difficult to imagine how rough and confused the scene of action soon begins to look. Whilst the regular line moves forward, and has its white fringe of smoke hanging over it there are wounded men and stragglers, hospital assistants and prisoners, scattered all about the rear.

3 P.M.—The Germans have achieved a great success, how great we cannot yet tell. Thousands of prisoners are reported to have been taken, though it is not quite certain that the whole French army has been cut off. The hot bright afternoon is full of warlike sounds. But after the din of the morning there is comparative quiet. Heavy artillery now and then echoes from the town, throwing shells which burst in the air over the German batteries, and the batteries in their turn are not idle. If we had had less roar in the earlier part of the day, there would seem to be a good deal of noise going on still. These time fuses which the French employ are considered old fashioned by the Prussians, who use only detonators. Certainly the effect of the French shells burst high in air is not very great, to judge by yonder Bavarian guns, before mentioned, that have gone so boldly into action near the town. Scores of shells have burst, with white smoke clouds, above the Bavarians, without disabling their battery by the fall of the iron fragments.

There is a great struggle going forward, far away, towards the Belgian frontier, as if the Fifth Corps, on our extreme left, were checking the escape of the French in that direction. We again have the report of Napoleon's presence among his luckless soldiery. Should he be there they will make efforts to cut him a passage through the Prussians, and this may account for the revival, even whilst I write, of that struggle on the sloping hill side north-west of Sedan. The French are returning to the ground from which they were driven, nearly two hours ago. A mass of infantry, supported by a field battery and two or three regiments of cavalry, has advanced resolutely against the victorious Prussians. The mass opens out into line, and comes on with great swiftness. For an instant it seems that such dash must succeed. Half the hillside is recovered, and the guns come boldly forward to where the Prussians have just now been. But the charge fails to make a permanent impression through want of support; the Prussian troops go up the slope once more, and the guns so boldly advanced seem to remain in their hands. All this while the battle is languishing in other parts, save for a fusillade on the extreme right and a steady dropping of shells into Sedan from the hill where King William is posted. The Crown Prince, with his staff, is on some high ground just above me, and he must have a fine view of what his brave troops are doing. So, also, must the King, who commands in chief to-day, because more than one German army is engaged. Beside the Third Army, or Crown Prince of Prussia's, there is the force under the Crown Prince of Saxony, containing those corps of which I have spoken as being upon our right. King William has lived to have the chief command in a battle which disables France much more completely than Koeniggratz disabled Austria.

8 P.M., AT CHEMERY.—Two, and perhaps three, more attempts of the French to break through their enemy's line were made before 4 o'clock. There was a fierce burst of musketry fire, and a heavy cannonade on the extreme right, which lasted a little while, and died away as suddenly as it had begun. Then there was the sound of renewed fighting on the extreme left, where the road to Belgium was threatened by the Fifth Corps. And this firing too died away, and there seemed to be more fighting to the northward, behind the sloping ground where there had been so much slaughter. Gradually the sound of battle was reduced to the fire of the battery near King William's standpoint, with a feeble, a very feeble reply from the beleaguered town, to which the French soldiers were thronging. We heard far to the north westward a booming of cannon, where some French force [Vinoy's] was trying in vain to come to the Emperor's relief, and was checked by the Wurtemburg Division. Frenchmen by thousands had been seen crowding into the town for shelter. A catastrophe was clearly at hand, for the defeated force was too large to be sheltered by the ramparts of Sedan. As evening drew on and the shadows lengthened there were ringing cheers from the hillside above the Meuse, where the Germans greeted the Crown Prince as he passed by to visit the King. Then the firing ceased altogether.

How could it be that a French general, in full uniform, was presently mounting to the hill, where all the desperate courage of his men could not have brought him? General Reille, aide-de-camp to Napoleon, was led in under a flag of truce, and guided to where the King of Prussia stood. The aide-de-camp had a letter from his Imperial master offering to surrender, and looked as sad at bringing such a message as a veteran with great moustache and many decorations may be expected to do at the utter defeat of the army that was his pride. Of course, there was an end to all further hostilities. Sedan remains in French hands for to-night; but the Emperor and his soldiers are practically prisoners of war. Four corps d'armée have been taken with all their guns and horses.

P.S. (1874).—A startling communication this! to be received by the garrison of Verdun, who knew nothing of the disaster, and read by the dim lamplight, whilst the officers who heard it ground their teeth with rage at the evil tidings.—*Daily News.*

THE EFFECTIVE POPULATION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

An American medical writer has compiled some very suggestive statistics showing the relative rank of different countries according to their effective population. By effective population he means the portion of the population between 20 and 70 years of age. In those 50 years, as he remarks, each generation not only provides for its own present wants and the needs of its old age, but also saves enough to maintain its children up to 20. Of course this is not accurately true. Many are productively employed before 20, and some continue to produce after 70. But the exceptions are not numerous enough to disturb his comparisons, and, besides, they are almost equally frequent in all countries. Another circumstance which diminishes the value of the statistics is that they make no allowance for the different proportions of the effective population non-productively employed in different countries. For example, they take no account of the enormous standing armies of [illegible], nor of the still more enormous pauper horde of England. The tables represent, therefore, the potential rather than the actual effective populations. Understanding them so, then, it appears that in proportion France possesses the largest effective population of any country, and Switzerland next, Belgium being third; Prussia is eighth, England ninth, and Ireland last. France stands highest, no doubt, because her population is stationary, while Ireland stands lowest because of the drain of emigration, and probably, too, of the early marriages and large families common there. The proportion of the effective class in France exceeds that in Ireland by 35 per cent., and even in England the proportion is higher than in Ireland by 12·3 per cent.; while the effect of immigration is shown in the United States by the fact that the proportion in Massachusetts exceeds that of the whites in the Carolinas and in Georgia by 58 per cent.—that is, by more than the excess of France over Ireland. "Comparing the sustaining power with the burden laid upon it the demand was 94 per cent. greater in Ireland than in France. On the whites, it was in the Carolinas 56 per cent., and in Georgia 60 per cent. greater than on the people of Massachusetts."

More interesting as well as more practically instructive is a second table, which exhibits the relative vitality of different populations. Judged by this test, France falls from the first place, which we have just now seen her occupy, to the second lowest, while England rises from the ninth to the third. The United States also rise, coming, so far as men are concerned, next after England. But Ireland still remains at the bottom of the list. Out of 10,000 children born, it is found from official statistics that in Norway as many as 7,415, or, roughly speaking, three out of every four, live to be 20 years of age. In England only 6,627 so live, or 788 fewer than in Norway. In the United States boys have nearly as good a chance of life as in England, while girls have not. But in France only 5,022, or scarcely more than one out of two, reach 20; while in Ireland no more than 4,855, or actually less than 1 out of 2, attain that age. More surprising still are the statistics regarding old age. Out of the same 10,000, for example, we learn that in Norway 3,487, more than 1 out of 3, reach 70; in England almost 1 out of 4; in the United States, still men only 1 out of 4—a trifle higher than England; in France, 1,776, or about 1 out of 5½; and in Ireland only 861, or 1 out of 11½. If this table is to be depended upon, we thus learn that of all countries in the world Norway offers the new-born child the best chance of long life, while Ireland offers the worst. And France, universally admitted to be so far as soil and climate are concerned one of the most favoured regions of the earth, offers but little better chance than Ireland. As regards Ireland, it is obvious that the statistics, if collected since the famine, are totally misleading. In the first place, the mortality which attended the famine and the pestilence which followed it was altogether abnormal; and, in the second place, there must have emigrated from Ireland since the beginning of the famine in the winter of 1845 at least 3,000,000 people. If, then, we would know the real mortality of the Irish, we must not confine our researches to Ireland, but must follow the emigrants to Great Britain, the United States, and the British Colonies. None of these remarks, however, apply to France; and the bad chance of life which she offers is certainly most surprising. But, in whatever way accounted for, the cost of these unproductive lives to the countries upon which it has fallen is the same.

"In the production of dead machinery, the cost of all that are broken in the making is charged to the cost of those which are completed. Thus, if two fail when half-finished for every one that is completed, the cost of the finished one is doubled; and this increase of cost is in proportion to the expenditure which has been made or lost on those that broke down in the process. So, in estimating the cost of raising children to manhood, it is necessary to include the number of years that have been lived by those that fail by the way, with the years of those that pass successfully through the period of development. . . . The loss in Ireland was 120 per cent. greater in the first year, 75 per cent. in the first four years, and 120 per cent. greater in the period of growth than in Norway."

We have quoted this passage at length, as setting in a new light the pecuniary value of sanitary precautions resulting in an improvement of the public health.

One other important point illustrated by these statistics is the relative length of life of the portion of the population over 20 in the different countries which afford data for making the calculation. In this respect, again, Norway stands first; Sweden, as before, ranking second. The United States, still only in respect to men, now takes the third place. However the fourth, while England is only fifth. And France and Ireland are once more at the bottom of the list, Ireland being lowest. The average length of life of the effective population in Norway is 39·61 years, in England 36·55; in France, 32·84; and in Ireland, only 28·88 years. Thus it will be seen that, while in Norway the proportion of the population that reaches 20 survives nearly 40 years, or four-fifths of the effective period, to contribute to the wealth of the community, in Ireland, the same proportion survives less than 29 years, or considerably under three-fifths of the effective period. The Irish effective population has, therefore, 11 years less than the Norwegian in which to replace the cost of its own maintenance and accumulate a capital for its successors. The last point illustrated by these curious statistics is "the cost, in years, of creating and maturing human power, and the return which it makes in labour in compensation." This is done by showing the number of labouring and productive years secured in each country for every 1,000 years expended in the developing period upon all who are born, whether they die prematurely or live to old age. It appears that in Norway 1,881 years are secured, in England 1,668, in France 1,398, and in Ireland only 1,148. These results are arrived at from life tables, but the dates of the tables are given only in the cases of France and Ireland. As regards France the date is 1806; and as this was the very middle of the great war she was waging against all Europe, and as, besides, nearly three-quarters of a century have since elapsed, it can hardly be but that the chances of life have since greatly improved. On the other hand, the Irish date is 1841—that is, before the famine—and consequently our previous objections do not apply to the present calculations. It will be seen that Norway still heads the list. In Norway a larger proportion of infants survive than in any other country, and when grown up these infants display the greatest power of endurance that statistics acquaint us with. A thousand years spent in the growing period produce 63 per cent. more of working life among the Norwegians than among the Irish, and 15 per cent. more than among American men, while the same expenditure among American men produces a return of 44 per cent. higher than in Ireland. But it will be noticed that, in the case of the United States throughout, only men are referred to, while in every other case both sexes are included, mortality in America being higher among women than men.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

(*Times' Paris Correspondent.*)

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 9-30 P.M.

The halo of romance with which Madame Bazaine sought to surround her husband's escape and mislead judicial investigation was quickly taken up and dispersed by the manifest improbabilities it involved, and is likely to be entirely dispelled by the facts inquiry has elicited. General Leval, who, after having been one of the witnesses against Bazaine at his trial, was appointed to inquire into the circumstances of his escape, may be credited with a natural tendency to exculpate the military element in the prison and the island from all complicity, and this he seems fully to have succeeded in doing, except in the case of a private soldier who was on sentry upon the night of the flight, and who was no accomplice, although he seems to have neglected his duty under circumstances of a peculiar nature, will probably render it necessary that the inquiry into them should be made *à huis clos*. Having exonerated the military, General Leval appeared disposed to cast the blame on the civilian functionaries on duty in the island, but these are fully acquitted, as a result of the investigation instituted by the Procureur-General of Aix, M. Renaud, and the Prefect of the Maritime Alps. It seems, in fact, that the prisoner had no assistance beyond that afforded him by his wife, by Colonel Villette, and M. Doineau. Many persons must still remember the great scandal occasioned some years ago by the trial of this last person, one of the greatest scandals of the many of which the administration of the Arab Bureaux was prolific. At the time many disapproved the commutation of the sentence of death, and the second ill-judged stroke of clemency, by which the prisoner was pardoned and set at liberty, was one of those acts of weakness which did so much to discredit and damage the Second Empire. There is no saying what ancient links may have existed between the convict Captain and the disgraced Marshal, or whether the latter may not have contributed to obtain the pardon of the former, but it adds to the obloquy incurred by Bazaine that he accepted the services of such a man as Doineau. "If every one of his guards had fallen dead around him," a high military personage lately said, "it behoved Bazaine to seek the governor of his prison and request that new ones might be posted." What respectability and consideration remained to him depended on his patiently expiating offences which public opinion holds to have been leniently visited. The inquiries which have been made explain away certain improbabilities and impossibilities in previous statements. The descent of the cliff seems to have been practicable by ordinary means for the greater part of the distance. With the assistance of Colonel Villette Bazaine was able to scramble down to within a few yards of the shore, which he then reached by the aid of a rope. There was unquestionably great slackness and negligence on the part of some of those responsible for his safe custody; but it does not appear that any of them wilfully connived at it, and when the facts as they occurred come to be plainly stated the affair is likely to lose not a little of the dramatic interest attributed to it by those who sought to throw inquiry off the scent. As far as temerity and danger go, it dwindles into very modest dimensions. One of the papers of to-day relates that a traveller who has just returned from the Pyrenees, and who paid a visit of curiosity to the chapel of Lourdes, found among the *ex votos* there displayed one composed of a pair of Marshal's epaulettes, and of a great number of stars, crosses, broad ribands, and other decorations. It is M. Bazaine who made this offering to the Virgin of Lourdes, but whether the mark of gratitude was intended to apply to the commutation of his sentence of death, or to his successes in the late war, or to his recent fortunate escape, has not yet been ascertained.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—SEPTEMBER 12.

SPIRITUALIST MOTTO.—"*In medio tutissimus.*"

MOTTO for the Highlands.—"The rain it raineth every day."

THE Horn of the Dilemma for Tyndall.—The matter-horn.

A WELCOME "Bore" (when it comes)—The channel tunnel.

THE Indulgence Modern Pilgrims go for—self-indulgence.

THE Brussels Conference (Unasked Husband to Wife).—"Shall we have a new carpet?"

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Mrs. Mal-pr-p.—"The fact is, my love, that these terrible collusions would never occur if the trains was only more punctilious!"

LAWN TENNIS.

Miss Maud.—"How do we stand?"

Captain Lovelace.—"They are six to our love; and 'love' always means nothing, you know."

Miss Maud.—"Always?"

"ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM."

Dealer.—"I know you don't like his 'ead, and I allow he ain't got a pretty 'ead; but Lor'—now look at Gladstone, the cleverest man in all England!—and look at 'is 'ead'!!!"

SAINTS IN SEPTEMBER.

FREQUENT showers of rain on the first of September in places, somewhat impeded the sport of partridge shooting. St. Partridge appears to have shared his day with St. Swithin.

"SICK AND (NOT) SORRY."

Mister Grouse.—"Unusually early harvest this year, friend Partridge! Nice bare stubbles (bad look-out for you and the young ones, though, I'm afraid)—we're all right, you know!—we've got a twelvemonth's sick leave!!!"

NOT IN THE GUARDS.

Lieutenant Heaviswell, H.M.S. Flirt (one of the channel fleet anchored off Inverness), has escorted a lady to the train.

Excited Caledonian.—"Here, Gaird! Hey, man, whit are ye pitten' aff yere time there for? Show me thurd class, an' look shairp!"

NOTORIETY IN NEW YORK.

THE alleged scandal of gross immorality imputed to a popular preacher at New York has been decided by a Committee of inquiry to have no foundation. The Reverend gentleman is, of course, to be congratulated on this result. But, on the other hand, it should be considered that his income is derived from pew-rents, and that if the accusation brought against him had been found to be true, and he had gone on preaching nevertheless, his chapel would have been crammed to suffocation every Sunday.

PILGRIMS, NOW AND THEN!

In the days when of yore Pilgrims took up their staves
To ask intercession of Saints in their graves,
When they sailed the salt seas with no steamers to aid,
And walked the rough roads, before railways were laid;

When Holy Land journeys were made without cooks,
When mankind had no Murrays and hands had no books,
When the robber kept highway instead of hotel,
And his prey bled in purse, and in person as well;

When a Pilgrim who forth to The Sepulchre fared,
Ten to one, on the way found his own grave prepared;
When he faced thirst and hunger with scant scrip and [illegible]
And for hard walking need put no peas in his shoes;

For the pious to go on a pilgrimage meant
More than rattling by railway through Sussex or Kent,
To Newhaven or Dover pier-gangway, and then
Their accounts with old Neptune arranging like men;

Then a scramble ashore, run to Paris by rail,
Through buffet-extortionists, out of Church pale,
With six in a carriage, and noddles that swim
'Twixt sea-sickness and sentiment, guide-book and hymn.

All this, and the squeeze at the Station du Nord—
For Pilgrims' "baggages" must be searched, though a bore—
And the bother for bed-rooms, and struggling for chairs,
In Notre Dame Des Victoires, for before-breakfast prayers;

Then more rail to St. Florentin, and that hot drag
A la fin to Pontigny, with banner and flag,
And the pealing of chaunts, hymns, and litanies long—
(For the weaker our ranks the more need to sing strong)—

All this makes a hardish excursion, I see—
But a pilgrimage—such as the thing used to be!
Allow for sea-sickness, hotel-bills and all,
And gammon and spinach the business I call.

And just as your pilgrimage, smoothly railed o'er,
To that which the Pilgrim encountered of yore,
Is the faith that prompts you to the faith that urged him:
His as child-like and clear, as yours doubtful and dim.

If blindly he followed the best guides he knew,
There was no one to show him his guides were blind too:
He did not from light turn, wilful, away,
Nor read Reason's guide-post, and then go astray.

He believed Priests could pardon, and Popes could condemn;
That Rome's Keys hang from Heaven, and that Crowns hung from them;
That the Church kept the toll-gate betwixt God and Man—
Which without the Pope's ticket [illegible] that can

So a Pilgrim he went where the Church bade him go,
To buy the indulgence the Church could bestow,
By payment of money, and of knees, and toil,
To wash moral Blackamoors white of their soil.

But you [illegible] kinder or harsher to deem
Your [illegible] a belief, or the dream of a dream?
'Tis a sore task for Charity's self to conceive
That what you profess to believe you believe.

Yet Charity holds 'tis in earnest you [illegible]
[illegible] to your fetish to fall
That some of you go to the Pontigny grave
In good faith that its bones have some magic to save;

Strange as it may seem, in these days you hold that
That a dead man's good works can, in some way, help you;
That the savour diffused by their prayers that are gone
Breathes up in a blessing from shrine and from stone!

Well—in days when faith scarce goes beyond gold and beef,
'Tis cruel to quarrel with too much belief—
In all things well intended some good there may be—
In a pilgrimage even, St. Edmund, to thee!

PETROLEUM LAMPS!
LAMPS. LAMPS.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c. in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 600 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60d/s.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at [illegible] per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. [illegible] but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, [illegible] per cent.
Do do 12 do do [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and/or its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14 Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE £253,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £830,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively ... Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued ... 549
Amount Assured ... Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income ... " 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, [illegible] *Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on such Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in India in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	6	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	181	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	8	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

CADDUM & Co.,
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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables, and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurance can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premium for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premiums.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenians lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
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SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED [illegible].

INSURANCES effected upon [illegible], Warehouses, [illegible] and their contents, in Bombay and the [illegible] at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents [illegible] with promptitude and liberality.

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LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1846.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the post in Registered Letters to London, and on Treasure by Steamers and Steam Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to [illegible] and Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,[illegible].

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EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ... £ 710,350
Ditto Second ditto ... £1,412,4[illegible]

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 ... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 ... £300,690
Do. 1872 ... £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds ... £ 1,302,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 3	21 1	22 0
25	41 8	32 13	23 2	24 12
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
[illegible] (1834.)

Constituted by Special Act of Parliament, 4 William IV., Cap. [illegible]

Subscribed Capital ... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ... Rs. 3,617,[illegible]

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Frank Jefferson, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
and
F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. [illegible], Hore, and Lang.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring ... £9,711,380-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,[illegible],169-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were ... £[illegible] 8-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in India Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Old rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profits ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent, as above ... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace allowed for payment of Premiums, [illegible] period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

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LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
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[illegible]
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